密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday September 20th 1919

The American-British-Chinese Club

Development of Modern Banking in China
By Hollington K. Tong

The Work of Frank N. Meyer in China

Outline for Study of History, Finance and Commerce
By C. F. Remer and H. F. MacNair

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. X No. 3

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(Continued from issue of September 13.)

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No. 134—Katzenbach and Bullock Company, Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, cable address "Kabock, New York," desires names of dealers in China of paint, rubber manufacturers, other manufacturers who use chemicals.

No. 135—The Raburn Company, 13-21 Park Row, New York, cable address "Raburn Parkrow, New York," desire to place an agency in Shanghai for the products of the Union Steel Products Company.

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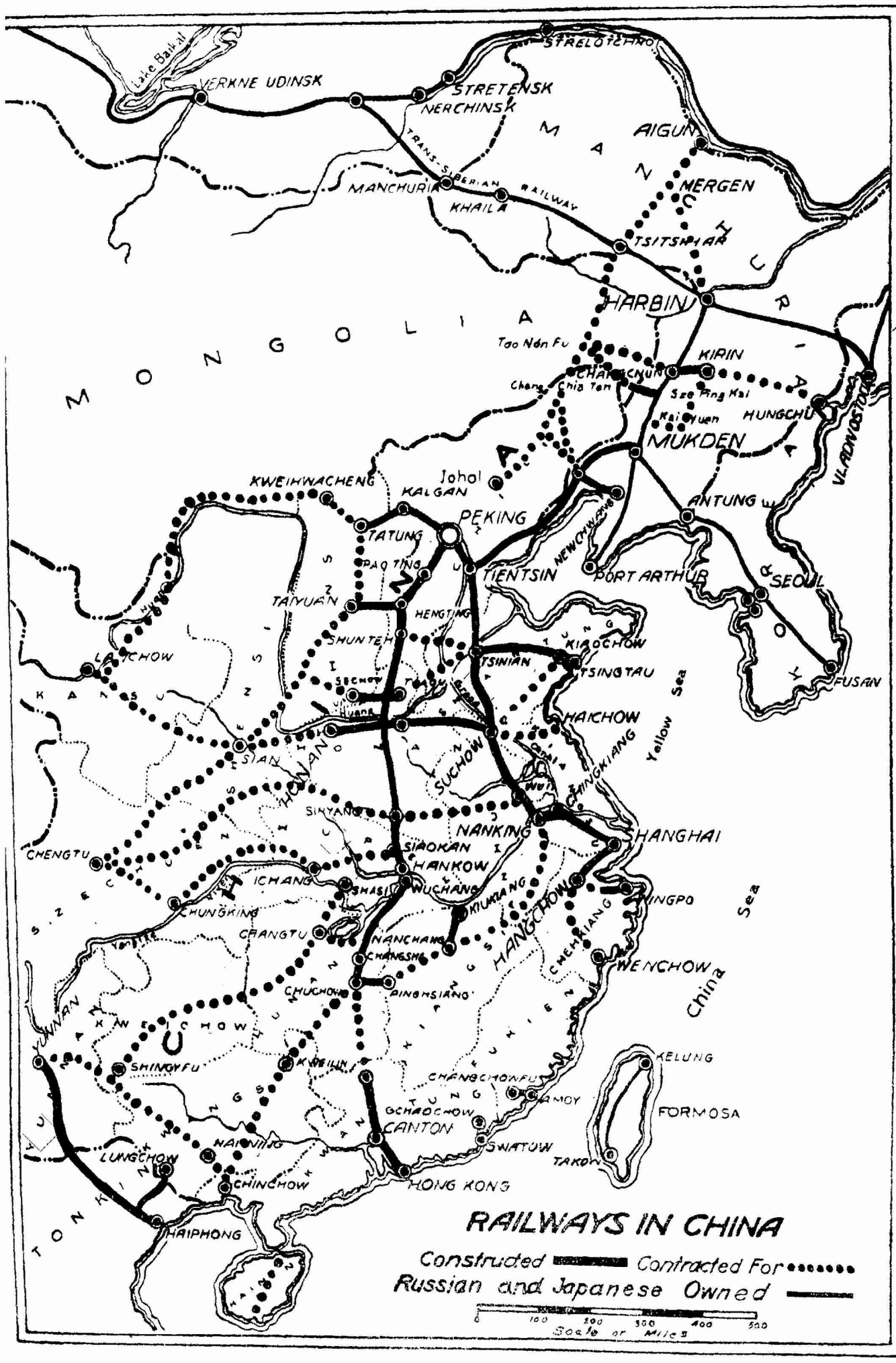
No. 137—The Henius Company, Wilcox Building, Portland, cable address "Henius," desires agents in China for canned goods, beverages, buttons, brooms, cranes and hoists, corrugated sheets, cotton and cotton goods, chemicals, etc.

No. 138—Werner G. Smith Company, Cleveland, desires names of jobbers, dealers in China for Tung oil, China wood oil, soya bean oil and other vegetable oils.

No. 139—Imex Corporation, 25 Beaver Street, New York, desires names of dealers in China desiring saccharin, have material packed in one, five or twenty-five pound tins, at price of G. $15 per pound.

No. 140—W. P. Chapman, 803 West 180 Street, New York, desires names of dealers in China of bamboo shoots, canned, dried, and salted Lichee, also fresh canned lichee.

(To be Continued)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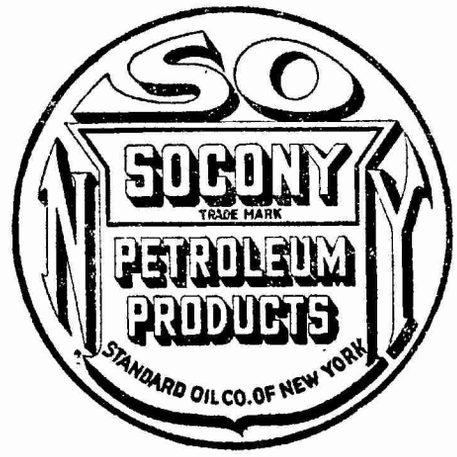

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MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THERE used to be in Western countries a certain type of money-lender who made a practice of advancing money to farmers who were willing to mortgage their crops as security. As a plain business proposition this form of banking was not good business because the farmer by reason of adverse weather often lost his crop. But in the long run it was good business for the money-lender, who had the law on his side, for he ultimately got possession of the farmer's land. This type of money-lender is familiar to the citizens of all countries and he has been caricatured on stage and in story. Out here in the East, Japan is in the position of this usurer. For the last four years while the world has been occupied elsewhere, Japan has been lending money to China. As a business proposition these loans cannot become profitable, for the money has been squandered by the Chinese borrowers in foolish internal strife and military adventures. But in the long run Japan expects the loans to become profitable through gaining possession of the Chinese nation. With the rich stake of exploiting China in view similar to what she has already accomplished in Korea and Formosa and Manchuria, Japan naturally is willing to go the same limit in the rest of China. Since March 1919, when Japan was finally induced to cease lending money to China for military purposes, pending the reorganization of the Banking Consortium, the Chinese militarists have been in a bad way for funds. Now since there are rumors in the air that the new Consortium is going to die before it is born Japan is again holding out the bait of unlimited money.

THE chief reason for inducing the Japanese to cease advancing money to China was to enable the Chinese Northern and Southern factions to compose their differences and bring peace to the country. With plenty of Japanese

money in sight, the Chinese factions probably would continue their internal warfare indefinitely, for the simple reason that the leaders on both sides find fighting to be more profitable than peace. With unlimited funds for hiring soldiers, there is always abundant opportunity in China for profit. "Squeeze" is the inelegant but more expressive term. The day of reckoning for the borrower is never considered, and the Japanese "cash in" on this lack of patriotism and this thirst for personal profit. Japan's activities in China, commercial, diplomatic and financial, are entirely in the hands and control of the Japanese military party. They are using exactly the same method in China that they found efficient in bringing Korea and Manchuria under the Japanese yoke. The Japanese people have no more power to stop this policy of their military party, than had the people of Germany to stop their war lords. The military party on its part can't stop, even if it had the desire, because to stop means defeat and ruin for the military party. Up to the present there has been no desire to stop the policy on the part of either the Japanese military party or the Japanese people because the policy has been profitable to Japan. The militarists have brought in the "swag" and the merchants have "cashed in" on the plunder.

JAPANESE propaganda has always been able to explain away the disagreeable features of this policy that were circulated in the United States. For example, the notorious "Twenty-one" demands caused considerable questioning on the part of the American people, but the Japanese diplomats in Washington and Japanese propagandists in the United States expressed regret at the "mistake" and were able to get away with the explanation. But the "Twenty-one" demands were never given up and to-day are as definite a part of Japan's policy in China as they were in 1915 when they were first proposed. Mr. Obata, the Japanese official who attempted to "put over" the demands, is to-day Japan's official representative in China. When an American merchant is summarily excluded from conducting his business in parts of China where the Japanese claim their exclusive sphere, his objections are explained away by the Japanese propagandists as the usual cry of a man who has been unable to stand the competition. American missionaries in China are excluded from conducting their educational work in Japan's "spheres" of influence, because the Japanese find that too much education is not a good thing for a people who are expected to soon become subjects of the Mikado. The Japanese propagandists tell the American people that Japan must have room for expansion; that Japan's population is growing rapidly and the nation is suffering from "growing pains." They compare it to the expansion of the American nation from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Ocean, and the American people heretofore have accepted the explanation, not stopping to question how Japan plans to "expand" into China, a country that is already vastly overcrowded. The farmer in an American western state, for example, would'nt think of going to Massachusetts for "expanding" his operations. The only class of Japanese who "expand" into China are those who find it profitable to come over and exploit the Chinese people. The only method whereby the Japanese have migrated to Korea (already overpopulated) has been by confiscating the land of the Koreans and then selling it to the Japanese brought into the country by some colonization company.

SO the merry game continues, militarists on one side of the Yellow Sea working with the same species on the other side for the perpetuation of the system. Japan defeated one Western nation in modern warfare, hence she must be invulnerable. Her propagandists in China (she owns at least one newspaper in every important Chinese city) tell the Chinese that she has the entire world bluffed and those Western nations that have not been silenced by secret treaties do not count anyway. Chinese officials of the "Ma Liang" type have been firmly convinced or financially "persuaded" that there is no hope for help from any outside source, so the best policy is to submit and get the best bargain possible. They firmly believe that the hope for the future is Japanese control of China and in return for this control of China's men and treasure, Japan has promised that when the "day" arrives, the East will control the world by force of battle or by force of economic penetration. The fate of Germany had no effect upon the military party of Japan because the military party in Japan does not believe that German militarism was defeated. Ask a Japanese official or military officer regarding this question and you will learn the truth of the statement! The presumption of the rulers of Japan in planning to rule the world may be ridiculed to-day. In ten years from to-day if the present policy is permitted to continue, the story will be different.

IN the meantime China is drifting. Intelligent Chinese are looking toward the American Senate, to England and France, to the League of Nations, anywhere and everywhere, for help. The student uprising was the single encouraging factor in the entire situation. The boycott of Japanese goods is helping and would bring Japan to terms if continued, but Japan is bending every effort to break the boycott. Her own agents in China and the Chinese officials that she controls are doing

their best to break down the opposition of the Chinese people to the inevitable. Japan has announced a new policy in Korea, but the new Governor-General was simply from another clan. Just another specimen of the same brand that has been ruling with the mailed fist since Japan took over the country. The belief of the Korean people in the new Japanese policy was shown in the greeting given the new Governor-General when he arrived in Seoul—a well-directed bomb. On the other side of the Pacific the Shantung settlement at last let in the light on Japan's real activities in China. The great American fleet now stationed in the Pacific is the practical indication of America's feeling of confidence in regard to the Far East. The question is, will the Japanese militarists stop, or will they continue to a definite break and war? The stories now going out of Japan about labor troubles and the rise of the labor party and the growth of socialism have some basis in truth, but persons who know how the Japanese militarists control every word that is sent out by the official Kokusai News Service, know that these stories of industrial unrest and the growth of democracy are put out to deceive Western nations, America in particular. The last man to be convinced that prohibition would win in America was the man who owned a saloon. Next to him in blindness to modern public sentiment is the militarist.

AMERICAN, British and French and other Western business men in China do not fear legitimate Japanese competition in the trade of China. They welcome it, because they know that the Japanese, handling lower priced goods, will really benefit the situation. They adapt themselves better to life and business in China than do Western merchants. They are eminently qualified for pioneering work and in the great development to come they will benefit in equal proportion to the Western merchant who naturally will handle the larger phases of the work. But where Japan goes the door is automatically closed. Already in Tsingtao the large foreign firms such as the Standard Oil Company and Asiatic Petroleum Company are being driven out. The American merchant who would ship freight over the Shantung Railway or the South Manchurian Railway knows that his Japanese competitors across the street are receiving secret rebates. Either that, or the local currency is artificially "fluctuated" to his disadvantage so that he is automatically forced into retirement or bankruptcy. American, British and French merchandise is shamelessly imitated and their trade marks are openly violated. If the Japanese do not do it themselves, they employ a clever Chinese to do it for them. It's a big stake that Japan is playing for. The time to stop the next war is to-day. It is in America's power to play the trump card in the game now—that will bring democracy and peace in Asia—or to let matters drift as they drifted in Europe up to 1914.

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THE imminent resignation of Acting Prime Minister Kung indicates the critical financial situation which is confronting the Peking government at the present time. He cannot continue holding this important office because he cannot find enough money to pay the soldiers, who now number more than a million and whose pay has been in arrears for four or five months. The delay and non-payment of wages to the soldiers has already caused insubordination and mutinies. Even the troops stationed in and near Peking, the Capital of China, are said to be uncertain. It is reported in the press that the trip of former President Feng Kuo-chang to Peking was to keep the Sixteenth Division, which threatened to mutiny, in order. That division has been commanded by the former President for a long time, and his influence may prevent them from breaking loose. If no money is forthcoming to pay their salaries no influence will be of any use. Other divisions throughout the Northern part of China are likewise showing insubordination. At a meeting held in the President's Office, General Ching Yung-peng, Minister of War, declared that unless the Minister of Finance could raise $7,000,000 at once he could not see his way to maintain discipline among the soldiers whose pay is

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directly looked after by his Ministry. The Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Kung, who is also Minister of Finance, replied that there was not a single cent in the national treasury and that if General Ching was not satisfied with this answer he would be willing to give up the portfolio of finance in his favor. An animated discussion in the presence of the President between these two Ministers followed. The two Vice-Ministers of Finance mediated, and undertook to secure small loans to meet the financial need of the Ministry of War. This is not the only trouble which the Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Finance has had. He is daily facing impatient representatives of angry military men in the provinces who have gone to Peking to get their military expenses. After the meeting last week in the President's Office, he realized more and more the difficulty of finding funds to meet military expenses, and realizing, tendered his resignation to the Chief Executive. The President would only be willing to allow Mr. Kung to resign provided he could find a successor, and strongly urged him to remain in office. The office of Prime Minister in China is to-day open to anyone who can find money irrespective of his ability or rank or experience.

IT is not surprising under the circumstances the government, as is reported, should have received another offer from the Japanese bankers for a loan of Yen 40,000,000. It is a tempting offer to any poverty-stricken government and especially to the Peking Administration which has recently been told by the old banking consortium that it could not agree to any further advance. The Peking officials now know the evil of borrowing money from Japan, and failure to secure money may prove a greater evil, it is argued. They are thus between the "Yellow Sea and the Devil." The issue of the Eighth Year Domestic Loan of $40,000,000, the regulations for which were promulgated by mandate some time last week, has been resorted to as an alternative, but it is feared that the confused state of the financial market will discourage the people from investing their money in the loan. If this fear is confirmed, and if the consortium does not see its way to make some advance to Peking and if the new consortium is not quickly formed, it appears quite probable that the government will accept the offer of the Japanese banks for a loan of Yen 40,000,000 with lands in Manchuria as security. The financial conquest of China by Japan is approaching. Upon the conclusion of this loan, more loans will be offered by Japan until China is so indebted to her that she will have to give up her autonomy in Japan's favor. One remedy to avert this calamity as suggested by the Peking officials is the rapid organization of the new consortium. Unable to get this advance and unwilling to negotiate with the Japanese bankers for a new loan for fear of consequences, Prime Minister Kung has no choice but to resign. If no successor can be found, China's confusion will be worse. Whether it is advisable to tide over the critical financial situation by small advances prior to the unification of the North and South or to let the government go bankrupt and the soldiers mutiny is a question worthy of serious consideration by Allied bankers and Chinese who have the interest of their country, rather than personal interest, at heart.

THE Chinese press has been urging the chambers of commerce in the different parts of China and especially in treaty ports to publish weekly or monthly trade journals or reports for

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the information of the public. In an editorial the *Shih Pao*, a progressive Chinese morning paper of Shanghai, expresses the hope that the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce will soon regularly publish reports of its doings and the commercial condition of China and other useful information both in English and Chinese. It is pointed out by the editorial writer of the *Shih Pao* that publicity promotes commerce. Japanese merchants are maintaining a number of newspapers in China for no other purpose than to advertise their goods. The Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce, the paper states, also maintains a Chinese daily paper, and the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco is likewise proposing the publication of a monthly report in the Chinese language for circulation among the Chinese. All these publications, as is pointed out by the editorial writer of the Shanghai paper, have only one object, namely, the promotion of their trade in China. "Our merchants," he complains, "are not farsighted enough to see the importance of publicity and the displaying of their goods in the most up-to-date manner. They lack organization, and that is why they do not get ahead in the commercial struggle." The Chinese newspapers or at least a majority of them have been awakened to the necessity of advertising China and her goods, but most of the Chinese merchants appear to have not yet been convinced of that necessity, and they accordingly advertise in the newspapers more for the sake of friendship than for the sake of the resulting increase in business. Modern business men in the West hold a different attitude on the question of advertising. They have been convinced that advertisement does increase business. American firms in China for example which do the most business advertise the most. There must be some relationship. It is a good sign that the Chinese journalists themselves have realized the importance of advertising.

The American, British, Chinese Club

ALTHOUGH clubs are supposed to be institutions of slow growth and development, the Union Club of China or the "A.B.C." Club, as it is called, promises to violate the traditions and become a full-grown club at the beginning. Quarters have been leased on the second and third floors of the Chartered Bank building at No. 18 The Bund and if all goes in accordance with present expectations, the newest addition to Shanghai clubdom will be ready for the formal opening before the middle of October. The membership at the time of the opening is

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expected to be well beyond the 200 mark, since it is already above 100 and no membership campaign has been conducted. The present membership is about equally divided among the three nationalities and according to the regulations no restrictions are to be placed upon the number of members until the thousand mark has been reached. Since it is necessary for each member to purchase, or have his company purchase for him, one share of stock in the proprietary company at Tls. 250, the club will be amply financed from the beginning.

Since all three nationals claim the honor of being the first to originate the idea of a social club for business men of American, British and Chinese nationality, we will leave the honor to all three and attempt to give some idea of what the promoters of the new institution hope to accomplish.

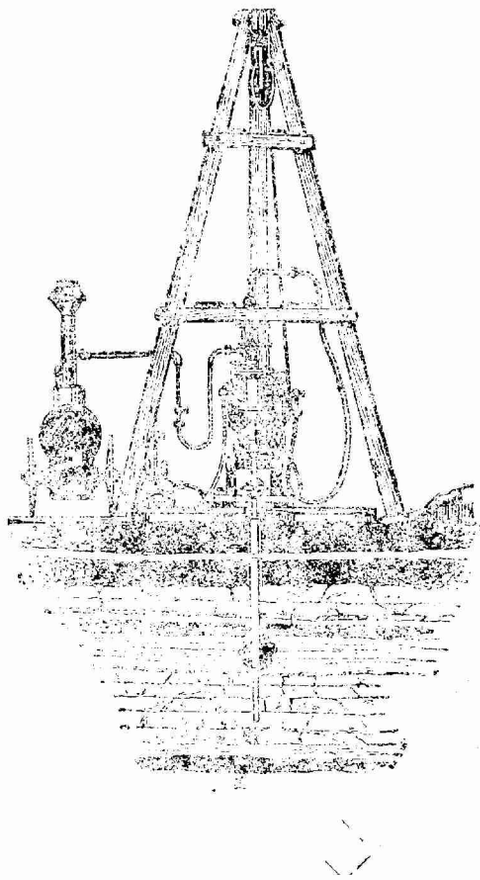
So far as is known this is the first definite experiment in a social club in China wherein foreigners and Chinese come in on an even basis. It is understood that such an organization has been proposed in Tientsin, but little has been heard since that time regarding the further development of the idea. Membership in the club is to be through the respective chambers of commerce, that is, Chinese business men may become members by being proposed for same by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Americans through the American Chamber of Commerce, and Britons through the British Chamber of Commerce. The government of the club is in the control of a committee composed of three Chinese, three Americans and three Britons. There will be two secretaries, one foreign and one Chinese. Special committees to have charge of the actual management of the club will be appointed irrespective of nationality. The holding company which owns the property of the club was organized under the Hongkong Companies Act, but outside of the actual ownership of the property which it will rent to the Union Club of China, it will have no voice in the management or control of the club.

Membership in the club is open to the heads of, or partners in, or to the heads of departments, and to directors and managers of companies of American, British or Chinese nationality. In addition to the regular membership there is to be a provision for honorary membership on the part of diplomatic, judicial or consular officials, and naval and military officers. There will be liberal provisions for visiting members and in addition the members have freedom to entertain their business associates at the club for tiffins, dinners or other meals. It is expected that the three chambers of commerce will use the quarters of the Union Club in giving their annual joint entertainments, receptions and dinners.

The organization of the Union Club of China marks a distinct advance in the Far East and when we say that much depends upon its success, we are stating the case mildly. Foreigners have always had social clubs in China, but in none of them have Chinese been eligible for membership. This has been due to many causes. The Chinese on their part have had clubs which few foreigners have the privilege of entering and no privilege of becoming members. Now with Sino-American, Sino-British, Sino-French, Sino-Italian banks, shipping companies and other business organizations being formed, it is but natural that there should be Sino-Foreign social clubs. In the light of a new day and a new understanding there has come a change in the Far East and the Union Club of China is the result. It is expected that the precedent set by Shanghai will be followed in the other cities of China.

The success of the Union Club of China depends upon many things, but the chief element is absolute fairness in the management of the institution, wherein no one nationality, or two nationalities may be permitted to control it or make it uncomfortable for a third member. Another element necessary for the success of the institution is freedom of election. If a business man fulfils the liberal requirements for membership, no restrictions should be placed upon his eligibility to become a member of the

Mining Machinery



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club. This applies to all three nationalities and from the altruistic motives of the founders, it is believed that these principles will be maintained throughout the club's existence.

The next few years are bound to see intense commercial rivalry in the development of China's trade with other nations. It is largely in the hands of the Americans, British and the Chinese business men to set the standards. These men meet daily in business. Why shouldn't they also meet daily in a social way? If they do so meet on a common basis, there is no question but that the fellowship engendered will do a great deal to bring about the high standards in trade competition that would mean so much in the development of China and in the future political relations of the three nations.

J. B. P.

The Work of Frank N Meyer in China

The following description and appreciation of the work of Mr. Frank N. Meyer, agricultural explorer of the U. S. government in China, who lost his life in the Yangtze River last summer, was written by Mr. David Fairchild, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and was supplied to the "Review" by Prof. John H. Reisner of Nanking University:

MR. Meyer had endeared himself to all those who came to know him, because of his real interest not only in plants but in the building up of the human race and the work of making the world more beautiful for that race to live in.

It is hard to realize that those fascinating letters from dusty inns, Buddhist temples and river steamers will cease. We shall receive no more of the characteristic cloth packages addressed always in his own handwriting and containing carefully packed and carefully labelled packets of seeds or cuttings. Unlike the work of most travellers, whose stories cease with the writing of a book of travel, Frank Meyer's work had a concreteness about it which the making of books can never quite approach; for the things which he brought us are scattered all over this country, and other countries as well—growing into avenues, orchards, forests, hedgerows, broad cultivated fields and flowering borders, and thousands of men and women own them and appreciate them and some will perhaps make a living out of them.

It is when I think of the rare pleasures which were in store for Meyer in the evening of his life, watching these plants of his become more important every year, that the tragedy of his early death seems keenest. He might have wandered under avenues of his Chinese pistache, or rested under the shade of his dry-land elm, or strolled through orchards of his Fei tcheng peach; the earliest ripening cherries in America

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he might have picked from trees in this country grown from scions he secured in Tangsi (Chekiang), and he might have gathered hardy walnuts from his Manchurian walnut trees, or sweet chestnuts from his blight resistant chestnut trees: he might have eaten candied Chinese haws, or bought in our markets delicious Chinese jujubes grown in large orchards in California and our southwest. How each industry, each successful introduction would have brought to his mind the incidents of its discovery and given him a thrill of satisfaction over a difficult work which was destined to enrich the horticulture of the whole world!

But there is another side than that of the personal loss which we all feel on reading the brief cables that, flashed around the world, tell of the ending of Meyer's work. It is the realization of the greatness of the loss to the horticultural world.

It was in the work of ferreting out the details of the culture and proper handling of the thousands of his introductions that Meyer excelled, and now all this gathered plant lore from which we had expected to draw in years to come is gone. His notes were remarkable characterizations of the uses and cultural requirements of the plants he studied, and are in themselves distinct contributions to the horticultural literature of to-day; but they are very little compared to what he could have told us himself.

Frank N. Meyer was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and from boyhood he showed a love of plants and a lust for travel. He used to tell us how he walked over the Alps into Italy to see the orange groves there and then walked back again. For several years he was the Assistant in the Amsterdam Botanical Garden and was closely associated with Hugo de Vries during the years when the latter was writing his book on Mutations. Coming to America with letters from Professor de Vries and from the Dutch poet Van Eden, he began working in the greenhouses of the Department. His craving for travel caused him, however, to wander to California, and through Mexico and back on foot; later he found his way to the Shaw Botanical Gardens in St. Louis. It was here that the Department found him when, after months of search after the right man to send to explore China, it had almost despaired of finding anyone who combined an insatiable thirst for travel and the ability to walk long distances over trails and across country, with an extensive acquaintance with wild plants, a good knowledge of horticulture, and an absorbing and sustaining interest in the work of plant introduction.

Meyer came into the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction in July, 1905, and was sent almost immediately to China, where he spent three years. Upon his return he spent one year in America and then went out to Chinese Turkestan, where he travelled for three more years and again returned to America. His third trip was into northwestern China and to the borders of Tibet, and he was gone on this trip three years. After another year spent in America, he again returned to China in 1916 and had nearly completed his second year there when death overtook him.

He introduced during these years of collecting over 2,000 species and varieties of plants; and these are in the main described in the Inventories of the Office. There are on file thousands of record cards which give exect data as to the whereabouts and behavior of the plants which he brought in as seeds or cuttings.

Meyer's field work is done, and whether his body rests beside the great river of China or under some of the trees he loved and brought to this country will matter little to him. He will know that throughout his adopted land there will always be his own plants—hundreds of them—on mountain sides, in valleys, in fields, in the backyards and orchards of little cottages, on street corners, and in the arboreta of wealthy lovers of plants. And wherever they are they will all be his.

Outline for the Study of Current History Finance, Commerce and Geography

by
C. F. REMER, M. A.,
Professor of Economics, St. John's University
and
H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,
Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic: The Resignation of Dr. Reinsch:

References: Pp. 50,52,54,55,-56,57-61.

Questions: As an exercise in thought analysis make an outline of the article entitled Dr. Reinsch A Popular American Minister. 1. Name six reasons given in this article why the Chinese people consider the Dr. to have been a successful and acceptable Minister. 2. How did his education and earlier positions in America especially fit Dr. Reinsch for his position in China? 3. What people in Peking have been opposed to the work of the American Minister? Why? 4. What reason has been suggested as the one why Dr. Reinsch has resigned? 5. If this is the correct one how does it affect this man in your estimation? 6. Make a careful study of Dr. Reinsch's address and write a paper on the political principles apparently held by him.

Topic: "The Gentleman's Agreement"

References: Pp. 61-70.

Questions: 1. What is the Gentleman's Agreement and when was it made? 2. Has it been kept? (Note: Compare the remarks on this matter with those of a similar one in an article on page 80). 3. Why does the question of Japanese immigration recur so often? 4. Is it a matter which concerns America alone or chiefly? Why? 5. What is the Gulick scheme for settling this question? 6. What objections are raised by the writer of the article? 7. Is this chiefly a racial or an economic question? Can the two be separate here and considered each by itself? Why? 7. Show how the arguments for free Japanese immigration into America react upon Japan when applied to Japan in her dealings with China and Korea.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic: General Ma Liang and the Shantung Affair

References: Pp. 46-47.

Questions: 1. What is Ma Liang's present position? 2. What methods is he using to "pacify" the people of Shantung? 3. Name a few other generals who have used similar methods of "pacification," and consider for a moment their general success. 4. In consideration of his remarks as to the origin of the general Boycott review briefly the origin and growth of that movement. 5. Read Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech and then re-read Ma Liang's speech and compare the two as exponents of political thought.

Topic: The Student Movement

References: Pp. 46-47, 72, 73, 81.

Questions: 1. What arguments can you give that are based on comments in this issue of MILLARD'S REVIEW to show that the Students' movement has been far from a failure? 2. What definite objects have the delegations in Peking for wishing to see the President? 3. Have any of these objects been attained by the failure of the President to receive the delegations?

3. Commerce and Finance.

Topic 1. China's Tea Trade.

References: Pp. 46-47.

Questions: 1. Look up the REVIEW for August 2 and read the article on p. 339. 2. Why is the production of tea limited to certain provinces in China? 3. Is it possible to spread the cultivation of tea? 4. If not, then what is meant by the "development" of the tea industry? 5. Why are the merchants of Anhwei province greatly interested in the tea trade? 6. Turn to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th ed., Vol. 26, pp. 481, 482. 7. What countries consume the largest amounts of tea per person? 8. England consumes more Indian and Ceylon tea and much less China tea than formerly. What do you consider to be the two chief reasons? 9. Can the Chinese government do anything to change this?

10. What is meant by "advertising"? 11. Write down some of the things you would say, if you were advertising Chinese tea in America, in England? 12. Why should the government choose a man to help develop the tea trade, who is familiar with foreign countries? 13. What effect has the Russian Revolution had on the prosperity of Hankow?

11. If you can do so, find some one who is directly interested in any branch of the tea business. Ask him to state several things that can be done to improve the business. Write down these suggestions clearly and state about each one whether you believe it to be reasonable or not.

Topic 2. Commercial Fertilizers for China.

References: pp. 81-84.

Questions: 1. Which is the better fertilizer, night soil or bean cake, from the point of view of contents? From the point of view of dollars and cents? 2. What two things are needed, according to Mr. Reisner, to balance either of these two fertilizers? 3. What is the chief source of phosphate in China? 4. What is the chief source of potash? 5. Which is more important, to keep bean cake in the country or to keep phosphate and potash? 6. State the author's conclusion as to the use of commercial fertilizers in China. 7. Is this a matter to be settled on the grounds of dollars and cents alone?

8. Get a copy of the *China Medical Journal* for March 1919, and read the article by Bercovitz "The Relation of Sewage to Agriculture and the Public Health." 9. Ask a doctor whether in his opinion there are any prevalent diseases in China that are due to the use of night soil for fertilization. 10. Is there are any way of avoiding these diseases and using the fertilizer at the same time? 11. Can you measure public health in terms of dollars and cents?

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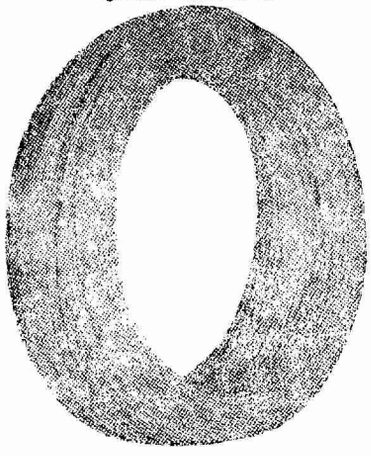

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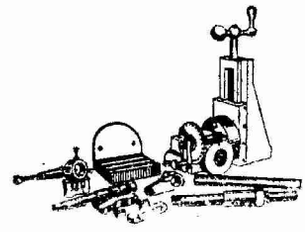

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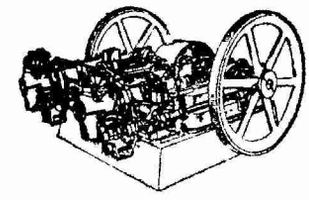

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News from Peking and Tientsin

At the Japanese Park in Tientsin, on last Saturday afternoon, the Keio University Baseball nine defeated a local team by 13 runs to 2.

It is learned in Peking that Admiral Gleaves has been appointed to the command of the American fleet in Asiatic waters, with Admiral Rodgers as second in command.

It is announced that the Ministry of Communications will construct an electric experimental station in the Temple of Heaven. Specifications of the establishment have been drawn up.

The regulations governing the system of local self-government for the Hsien districts which were passed by parliament some time ago were promulgated by mandate on Sunday evening.

The Ministry of Education is considering the question of removing the site of the Peking Government University to the Summer Palace in order to prevent the students from participating in national affairs.

Dr. Charles D. Tenney, first Chinese secretary of the American legation here, has been appointed to the rank of counsellor and will act as Charge d'Affaires of the legation upon the departure of Dr. Reinsch on September 13.

New regulations for the control of morphia in China as recently proposed by the President to parliament are being revised to suit the need and will be effective in putting a stop to the traffic in the drug when enforced.

General Wang I-tang, Northern chief delegate, intends to spend a week at Nanking with General Li Shun, military governor of Kiangsu, before his departure for Shanghai to resume the peace discussion with the Southern delegates.

In a mandate issued on Sunday evening, the President authorized the flotation of the eighth year domestic loan amounting to $50,000,000 to redeem depreciated notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Minister and now Director-General of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, left on Tuesday for Shanghai, accompanied by his two daughters, who are leaving for America to study on September 13.

James Park, who arrived in China from England about two months ago, is now at Tientsin, acting in the capacity of Traffic Inspector at the East Station, of the Peking-Mukden Railway. D. Keller has resigned from his position, it is understood.

Ernest B. Price, assistant Chinese secretary of the American legation, who has been in America on leave since May, returned in the latter part of last week accompanied by Mrs. Price. Mr. Price has been appointed to the additional post of vice-consul.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch was entertained at tiffin by President Hsu Shih-chang on Monday. He was accompanied by Dr. Tenney. In the afternoon a brilliant entertainment was given to the retiring American Minister by the members of parliament.

The Peking government has received a telegram from the South-western government that the latter must be consulted before the conclusion of a treaty with Great Britain regarding the outstanding question of Tibet, otherwise it would object to any settlement.

It is here learned that Mr. Debuchi, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Washington, who was formerly first secretary to the Japanese legation in Peking, will be appointed Japanese Minister to China to relieve Mr. Obata, who will be transferred to an European post.

Commander T. C. Hutchens, the successor to Commander I. V. Gillis as American naval attache, has arrived in Peking and taken over the duty. Commander Hutchens is accompanied by his father, Rear-Admiral Hutchens, who was stationed on the China coast for many years.

It is understood that a conference of military people is being held in General Ni Shih-chung's home in the British Concession in Tientsin. Last week General Ni came to Tientsin on the excuse of consulting doctors. The conference is gradually receiving the attention of the people.

A report is being circulated in the Chinese Capital that Japan will not join the new consortium because of the objection of the other Powers to the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia, and will make an independent loan of more than 40 millions to China on the security of lands in Manchuria.

Willys R. Peck, Consul at Tsingtao, who has been in Peking acting as Chinese secretary through the summer on account of the illness of Dr. Tenney, has been instructed by Washington to remain in his present post. It is understood that the American Consulate in Tsingtao is closed for the time being.

Both Dr. P. K. T. Tyau, of the Foreign Office, and Willing Spencer, first secretary of the American legation, have entered the Tennis Championships of Tientsin, which will take place in the near future. Both of these tennis players have excellent records behind them, and it is believed in Peking that they will carry away the laurel.

Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Peck, who have been with their son, Willys R. Peck, since Mrs. Willys Peck and daughter went to America, left Peking on Monday evening for California, where they will make their home with their son Llewelyn Peck at Berkley. Dr. Peck is an old figure in local affairs, and was a friend of many officials in the Imperial days.

Hsu En-yuan, former Governor of the Bank of China, and now counsellor of the Cabinet, accompanied by Tyndall Wei, of the Ministry of Finance, in the capacity of his secretary, left on Sunday evening for America by way of Manchuria, in response to an invitation from the American shareholders of the Sino-American Bank, which will be organized in China upon his return. Many of their friends saw them off at the Chienmen Station.

Peking, September 13, 1919.

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News from Central China

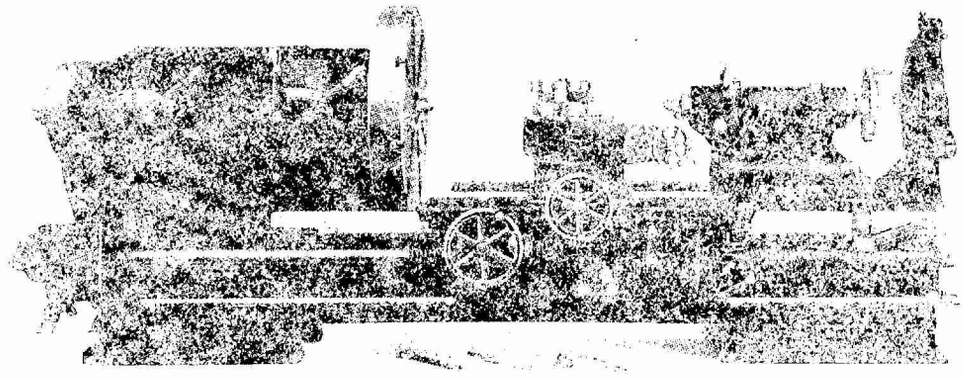
The Italian Royal Circus that was established in Rome in 1863 is visiting Hankow this week on their Far East tour. The party are giving two performances daily in the British Concession.

The Shanghai interport lawn bowls players are expected to arrive here next Sunday, as a telegram from that port says that they were leaving by the s. s. *Woosung* on September 10 to pay Hankow a visit.

According to the weekly report of the Japanese Businessmen's Association of Hankow, the new crop of cotton is beginning to be harvested and the quotations are: Shasi cotton, Tls. 27 per picul, Laohokow cotton, Tls. 28.50, and Liho cotton, Tls. 25.50.

Word has been received to the effect that the tea experimental station in Chimeng, a famous tea district in Anhwei, has recently been completed, and the government has appointed an official to inspect same in order to start the experimental work at an early date.

The market for export was very quiet during the last week, and besides a few small purchases of wood oil and sessamum seeds business remained quiet. There were no changes in the prices of the products of export except that the markets for seed bean oil were lower.



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SHANGHAI

It is rumored that a steamer of the Standard Oil Company of New York was interrupted in a journey up the Han River at a distance of about three miles from Yokow by a sand bar. Dredging work has begun at that shallow spot to free the steamer from the sand.

An interport cricket match has been arranged between Hankow and Shanghai to be played out at the Hankow Race Course some time next week. The Shanghai team is expected to arrive here next Tuesday. The local team is making hard practice for the coming contest.

It is stated that the Kiangsi merchants are protesting against the Shanghai cotton mills raising the prices of their cotton yarn at the present juncture when the people are tabooing Japanese yarn. They say that the prices of native yarn are higher than those of Japanese yarn by more than thirty taels.

It is understood that the repairs on the Peking-Hankow Railway brought about by the previous flood is soon to be completed, and through running will be resumed in the near future. It is also learned that two more express trains will be scheduled from the beginning of November both at Peking and Hankow.

The military governor of Hunan has lately telegraphed to the Peking government stating that he did not export any rice from his province to Japan as is reported by the vernacular papers, and though some rice has been exported from his province to relieve the rice situation in Hongkong that amount is limited.

The Race Club of Hankow is making preparations for the coming autumn race. It is understood that this meeting will see an innovation in a win and place pari-mutuel which will be under the supervision of a gentleman who has had considerable experience in the past on the Kiangwan Race Course in Shanghai.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company of the United States has recently established an agency in this port, and C. H. Liang is the authorized agent. This newly established agency will handle for the company the business in the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuan, Honan, Shensi and the neighboring provinces.

The Hupeh Industrial Bureau has recently distributed among the tea merchants many copies of the regulations of the tea exposition which is to take place in Java in the spring of 1920, urging them to make preparations to participate in the exposition as in this way they can improve the market for China tea in foreign countries.

The cash coinage in the western part of Hupeh near the Szechuen border has nearly all been absorbed by the Japanese collectors who smelt the cash and make money by selling the copper inland. The immediate effect of the absence of the cash coinage is the inconvenience felt by the people whose standard of living is very low.

General Wang Chang-yuan, military governor of Hupeh, is understood to have made telegraphically to the Peking government three presentations concerning the methods of utilizing the disbanded troops. They are (1) to employ them to develop the China border; (2) to improve the river system in the province; and (3) in cotton and silk industries.

The provincial governments of Hupeh and Hunan are at present facing financial stress. For the mainten-

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ance of troops alone the Hupeh authorities have to get more than $300,000 in order to pay the troops for the present month. Reports from Hunan say that the civil officials in Changteh and some other places have not yet received their pay even for the month of July.

It is reported that some Peking people, probably natives of Kiangsi, are planning to open a large cotton mill in Kiukiang where the chamber of commerce has received a telegram from Peking to that effect. It is also stated that General Chang Hsun, who startled the Metropolis with a *coup d'etat* in the Manchu restoration movement in 1917, will finance the enterprise.

General Wu Pei-fu, commander-in-chief of the Hupeh front, has lately telegraphed to Wang I-tang, who is to head the Northern peace delegation to Shanghai, advising him not to head the delegation inasmuch as he himself is the Speaker of the Peking parliament the question of which is surely to cause serious discussion in the internal peace conference.

The meteorological analysis for the month of August, 1919, has just been issued by the Griffith John College Meteorological Station and the general description of the weather is as follows: Dry and hot. The break at the end of the month has lowered the average, the mean for the first 27 days of the month being 96.2. Southerly and westerly breezes were conspicuously absent.

The mission schools in Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang have nearly all resumed their work for the fall term, but the government schools have not yet started to work, with the exception of a few primary schools. The weather here is ideal for the school boys to go back to their desks. Probably the authorities of Hupeh are in fear of the students renewing their boycotting activities.

According to the report of the British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, the market for piece goods during the last week was very dull and lifeless, weak prices ruling in whites and greys. Dyed goods were in a somewhat better position but there was no great demand at present. Deliveries were also poor. There was still a brisk demand for yarn and prices were a little firmer.

Capt. James William Price, a well-known American aeronaut who visited Hongkong nine years ago and who has visited Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking, is here this week, and will ascend in his enormous balloon "Liberty" and descend by parachute on September 13-14. A thrilling exhibition is expected. It is said that Capt. Price will attain a height of 3,000 feet before he jumps with his parachute.

It is reported that the cotton crop as well as cereal crops in Honan are all very plentiful this year. The weather in that province in general has been very favorable during the summer. Especially plentiful is the cotton crop in the vicinity of Hupeh. The cotton crop of Hupeh this year does not promise a good harvest, for the flood in the province has already destroyed much of the crop, according to news received from various places.

Andersen, Meyer & Company, Limited, Hankow, have recently been appointed local agents for the Pacific Steamship Company, operating a line of steamers for the United States Shipping Board Emer-

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10-116

gency Fleet Corporation between the Pacific Coast ports and the Orient. The same company has also been appointed the wholesale representatives in Hankow for Parke, Davis & Company, a famous drug firm of Detroit, Michigan.

The Japanese Kiang-han Club of Hankow has recently held a meeting and a resolution was passed that they should one and all make efforts in the best way they can to help push on their industrial policy in this country. In their declaration they say: "The present boycott movement in this country is supported by the backing of a certain country. How can we bear to see the overthrow of the industrial foundation which we have been toiling for more than ten years to establish?"

The following is a list of the latest quotations in taels per picul of the important products of export and these quotations are for the net shipping weight excluding the cost of packing for export:—Sessamum seeds, white and yellow, 7.40; sessamum seed oil, 13.-50; yellow bean, 2.50; broad beans, 2.15; white peas, 2.20; wood oil 15; tea oil, 13.80; bean oil, 11; rape oil, 12; hen albumen, 110; hen yolk, liquid, 2 per cent boracic, 26; cowhides, second quality, 50; white vegetable tallow, 51° titre, 13.50; gallnuts, usual shape, 22, and plum, 24.50; and cotton, Liho, 25, and Shensi, 29.

The foreign trade of Hankow is making great progress at present, which is shown by the fact that the visits of large steamers to the port are becoming more frequent. Recently two blue funnel steamers departed from Hankow with a heavy cargo for European ports. Since then a large Japanese steamer took a full cargo, mostly of beans and seeds, for Antwerp, and a large steamer of the International Export Company took a partial cargo from Hankow, the balance of space to be filled at Nanking. A Japanese steamer and a blue funnel steamer are expected to arrive soon. The Japanese coasting steamers from Kobe appear to be arriving regularly, carrying export cargo to that port for transshipment.

Hankow, September 13, 1919.

News From Honan

Mr. Wei, who taught English in Shansi Missionary School, was invited to be teacher in St. Andrew's School.

Chang Yu Shan, principal of the Government Preparatory College, gave a lecture on "The Spirit of True Democracy" in the Y. M. C. A. on September 7.

According to a report by the Forestry Office, there were 31,066,400 trees in the province of Honan in 1918 and among them more than 7,942,600 were newly planted.

A Citizen's Patriotic Society was organized in Yu Cheng and officers were elected for the year. In order to promote home products this society is planning to establish a factory.

In order to carry out the boycott of Japanese goods delegates will be appointed every day by the Patriotic Society in Shangchiu to investigate every shop there to see if any merchant is selling Japanese goods.

Fei Chun-wei, Boy Scouts' Instructor in the Ming Hsin Primary School, Canadian Church Mission Orphanage, and the Primary School of the First Normal School, was succeeded by Mr. Hsiung of Boone University in Wuchang.

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A meeting was held by the Students' Union in the Law College on September 7, and four representatives were nominated for visiting at the General Chamber of Commerce to discuss the question of organizing a "Home Products Upholding Society" in the city.

Officials and gentry in Kaifeng were called together by the civil governor and it was decided that Mex. $2,000 would be collected for relief funds in the larger cities but that Mex. $1,000 would be collected from the smaller cities. A Relief Fund Bureau has been organized in this connection and Peng Yun-pin was appointed director-general.

T. J. K.

August 10, 1919, Kaifeng, Honan.

News from Canton

Reports from Pok-lo and other districts along Tung Kiang, or East River, say that the river there is rising and floods may be possible.

The Asia Banking Corporation, an American bank recently opened in the larger cities of China, expects to open its Canton office in the next two months.

No damage of any extent was experienced in Canton during the last few typhoons, although some is reported in Hongkong, principally among the small craft on the harbor.

The Canton Aviation School under Captain Tom Gunn, a Chinese aviator from San Francisco, which has not accomplished anything practical for the government, may soon be abolished altogether.

The residents of Kowloon, Hongkong, are demanding a representative in the Legislative Council of the Colony. The official representatives in the Council are not very favorable to the proposition so far.

Major Yuan Dai, formerly a subordinate to Tutuh Lung Chi-kuang of Kuangtung, is accused of trying to organize the bandits of the province for another armed rebellion against the South in favor of the North.

Canton is suffering at present from a shortage of subsidiary silver coins. Hongkong bank notes are now accepted at about five per cent below par. A great deal of the Canton subsidiary coins have been taken to Kuangsi.

General Tan Yen-kai, the newly appointed military and civil governor of the part of Hunan under Southern control, reports that he has formally unsealed and used the official seal sent him by the government.

The *Far Eastern Political Science Review*, published monthly by the Diplomatic Association, 2 East Bund, Canton, appeared as the first regular issue this September. It discusses Chinese-foreign topics from the Southern point of view.

C. C. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who was recently in Europe as one of the Chinese peace

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delegates, returned here on September 4, after a visit to America on the way home. To Mr. and Mrs. Wu a son was born some three weeks ago.

More than forty aged and infirm Chinese emigrants have returned to Canton from America this week, and they are being sent back to their respective villages to live out their days. A few of them may have to be sent to the hospital for the insane.

H. Y. Loo, who was to have represented Canton in the recent national conference of Western returned students at Shanghai, was prevented from attendance by the typhoon which kept all steamers from their regular schedule the last week at Hongkong.

The Min Yuen Paper Manufacturing Company at Yim Pao, near Canton, one of the early modern factories here, is turning out some improved products. The boycott of Japanese paper has enabled this factory to do more business and naturally assists it to expand.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Tsen Chun-hsuan and other administrative directors of the military government have formally registered their protest on behalf of the Constitutionalists in the South against the appointment by Peking of Wang I-tang as the chief peace delegate for the North at Shanghai.

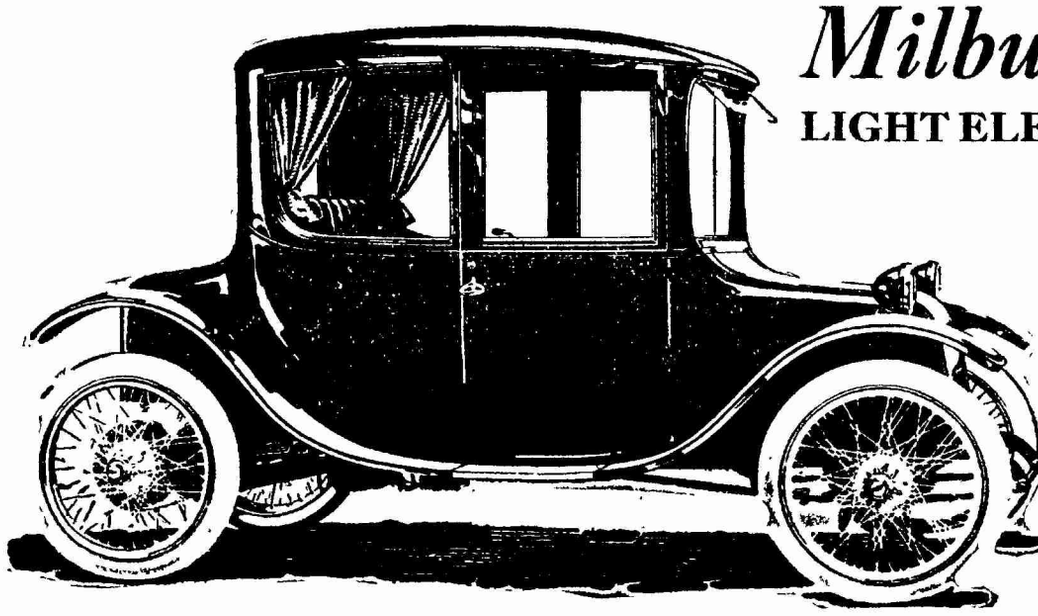
To prevent the local Bank of China notes from discounting further, a syndicate has been organized to gather in as much of this depreciated paper money as possible in order to allow the supply to only meet the demand and thus restore it to par value. At present all government offices accept these notes as legal tender for payment of tax on public lands.

The funeral of Admiral Tan Hsueh-heng, late director-general of the Kuantung Board of Conservancy Works, who died a month ago, took place September 4, when guards of honor from the Army, the Navy and the Police were in attendance. The procession was more than a mile long, including the presence of local and military government officials.

The Rev. Yeung Sheong-po, of the Canton London Mission Church, one of the best known ministers here, died on September 3 after several months of illness, the funeral taking place on September 6. Representatives of all Christian churches in Canton were present at the service, aside from a big delegation from the Y. M. C. A., of which Mr. Yeung was for many years a member of the board of directors.

Dr. C. K. Edmunds, president of Canton Christian College, who was on leave last year in America, returned to his office September 4. Vice-President Chung Wing-kwong, of the same institution, who has been in Java and other cities south, is expected back here next month. He has been very successful in his financial campaign for the college, having reported the raising of more than $80,000 in the present tour.

The members of the provincial assembly of Kuangtung are opposed to the grant of the Canton tramway franchise to the Canton Tramway Syndicate as they hold that the concession has never been authorized by the assembly. The government, however, has ignored the demand of the legislature for turning over the agreement to it for sanction. The agreement granting the franchise was signed August 6 without the sanction of the provincial assembly.



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M4

Frequent revolutions and successful brigandage in the districts around Canton have encouraged lawlessness in the city. Within the last three days two bold crimes were committed under the very nose of the police. Yi Chong, a money exchanger of the city, was relieved of $5,000 by fraud openly committed on September 1 and five women medical students were kidnapped from the To Kiong Medical College by two men with an invitation to attend a confinement case in one of the suburbs of Canton.

Rains the last two weeks have saved the crops in many Canton delta districts, and a good harvest is expected next season. The bright prospect of good harvest is compelling many to let off their paddy recently stored to await better prices, and this is now lowering the high price of rice in Canton. Of course, the present price is still far from normal. Smuggling of rice for export by soldiers will keep the produce from lowering in price for some time to come yet, it is feared.

The members of parliament at Canton are expecting to welcome 95 of their associates from the North who will be here for the first time in order to attend the Constitutional Convention which will meet within the next three weeks to complete the drafting of a permanent constitution for the Republic of China. The M. P.'s sitting as members of the Consitutional Convention, have the duty of drafting the Constitution of China. In the last two weeks every Shanghai-Canton steamer brought in a large party of members of parliament.

H. W.

Canton, September 4, 1919.

Who's Who in China

General Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian Military Leader

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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

During the last two years or so the province of Hunan has suffered heavily from the excesses and outrages committed by soldiers as well by as robbers. During the "battles," farms, villages and towns were burned and in several regions where prosperous towns existed we now find only ruins dotted with temporary huts. Although Changsha and many other places escaped destruction, the fear of depredation has never relaxed.

As I have been told a great deal about the benevolent administration of General Feng Yu-hsiang in Changteh, I made up my mind to see things for myself. I took the precaution to write him beforehand. Having received his reply I left for Changteh. The steam launch I took (belonging to a Chinese company) was packed to the full owing to the boycott movement against the Japanese.

When one asks the city folk about the local conditions, invariably the first thing they tell you is "thanks to the good administration of General Feng, the situation is improving day by day. If he had not come, we do not believe there could be much business here." They believe him to be a virtuous man endowed with mysterious abilities. Their confidence in him is simply wonderful. They would tell you how his men are trained. Besides drilling they have regular classes in general subjects and Bible lessons. The underwear, furniture and utensils required by the army are made by the combatants themselves. They disperse the bandits in the country and pay fairly for everything they buy. All prostitutes have been expelled, brothels prohibited and schools for girls established in their stead.

At three busy thoroughfares in the city lecture halls are built and in front of each of these a pavilion erected containing a square column in the middle, on whose sides are inscribed maxims urging the people to be virtuous, thrifty and to respect and believe in God.

The next morning I called on General Feng. When I reached the yamen I was interested to observe the small size of the sign-board bearing the characters: "The Office of the Defense Commissioner of West Hunan."

He himself, being a fervent Christian, is also the religious head of his soldiers who are taught the Bible regularly. Among other things which he emphasizes in the reforms in China are universal education, the raising of the standard of women and the development of China's immense resources. He is a man who does what he says and the people in Changteh know that well.

His method of training the army deserves particular attention. The troops are taught all kinds of handicrafts. There are several army workshops, where towels, socks, basket-chairs, furniture, envelopes and underwear of all sorts are made. The army supplies its own needs in those commodities at about half the market price outside. The General says it is his idea to let the men receive military, religious and school instruction for the first half of the day and spend the other half in the workshops. The managing, inspecting and foremen posts are filled by the officers, from regiment commanders down to corporals. The soldiers are trained in one handicraft for a definite period, at the end of which, after a successful test, they are given their certificates.

My host told me he considered it an important matter to teach the soldiers at least one professional occupation besides the art of war, so that they may become useful citizens after being released from military service. As I hinted at future expansion of the shops, my happy host turned to me with perceptible delight: "To-morrow we are going to remove to much larger premises and we are planning to start a soap factory."

Next I was shown round the dormitories where the dominant features were abundance of daylight and fresh air. Each soldier had a table on which are kept their pens, brushes, ink dishes and books with a copy of the New Testament on the top. The wooden floors are spotlessly clean and everything in the same proverbial order.

One thing I must not omit to mention is the condition of the bath rooms. I do not believe one often finds overhead sprays over one's bath tubs in the interior of China; but here this luxury is enjoyed to the utmost. Walking through the open spaces in the barracks, General Feng showed me thousands of little mulberry trees that he had planted a few weeks ago. He said he wished the people in Changteh to follow his example.

When I alluded to military and gymnastic exercises, his eyes sparkled with visible interest and he said: "All our officers and men have regular exercises and military sports. Just a few weeks ago we had a tournament, which all of us enjoyed immensely. The next time they have their practice we shall be glad to have your company and advice."

The next place we visited was the opium smokers' asylum, where we saw lined up a number of drug-takers newly rid of the habit; among them are to be found both rich and poor. They receive daily physical training under an army officer. Besides this most of them are taught the operation on wooden looms, which are presented to them when they leave.

One evening we went together with the Y. M. C. A. lecturing party to the public lecture hall situated in the

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center of the city, where an audience of about three hundred was gathered. At the appointed time, the General, following his habit, rose to read the program followed by an explanation, in which he exhorted his hearers to respect the national flag "as the representative of China in our eyes" and to stand up in reverence to the national anthem "as the representative of China in our ears." That evening's program was as follows: (1) Chinese National Air by the Military Band; (2) Hymn No. 192, by the military choir; (3) Lecture; (4) Hymn No. 146; (5) Lecture; (6) Hymn; (7) Music by the Band. Before dismissing the audience, our chairman made a brief summary of the lectures and subsequently made a speech exhorting the people to take more interest in the welfare of the district.

In conversation the General told me he wished the people in Changteh to awake to their responsibilities and take an active part in administrative affairs, as he said, as an officer in the army he did not know when he might be called to other parts of China. So the only lasting method is to let the people take care of their own affairs. This is precisely what the people fear; they have been much happier since he came and their constant worry is that he might leave them too soon.

In speaking of the people's opinion about him, one thing should not be overlooked; and this is the hatred that General Feng has incurred from the opium traders and the keepers of brothels and gambling dens. These people are only too eager to spread false reports about his actions; but his rectitude stands aloft and it is their despair.

One often gets discouraged at the corruption so common among Chinese officials and it is indeed a relief to visit Changteh, where one is back to morality and progress again. General Feng has many rocks obstructing the progress of his ship of reform and let us hope that he will navigate to safe waters, bringing prosperity not only to Changteh but also to the immense land of China. May his noble efforts be an example for his contemporaries in China.

T. T.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

September 13. The Chinese Government notifies the Japanese Legation at Peking of its acceptance of the 6 Japanese demands made in connection with the Changchun incident.

September 15. Advices from Peking are to the effect that Tsao Ju-lin is at the head of a Sino-Japanese company which proposes to build a bridge from Shanghai to Pootung and a street car line to Ningpo.

September 16. It is stated at Peking that a Presidential mandate is to be issued declaring that the actual state of war between China and Germany is at an end.

JAPAN

September 11. Mr. Kijuro Shibehara, at present Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, is gazetted at Tokio to be Ambassador to the United States.

September 13. Travellers returning from Korea report that the Japanese are using severe measures in repressing the Korean demonstrations at present in progress which are of a much more serious nature than any which had occurred previously.

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GENERAL.

September 3. U. S. Senator Johnson in a speech at St. Louis, Mo., states that the real question involved in the Treaty controversy in the United States was whether America was to do its duty as it saw it in the future or whether America was to be subjected to the will of Great Britain.——Advices from Polish sources are to the effect that the German Government is arranging that Germans born in Upper Silesia but residing in other parts of Germany may travel to their birthplace on the railways free in order that they may attend the plebiscite to be held there.

September 4. Referring to the four reservations adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations' Committee in dealing with the Treaty of Peace, which were: That America should be the interpreter of the Monroe Doctrine; that domestic questions should be determined by individual nations; that America would decline any mandate without a resolution from Congress; and that America reserved the right to withdraw from the League of Nations, President Wilson in a speech at Omaha states that the United States must take the Treaty as it is or leave it.

September 9. Admiral Lord Fisher, in the course of characteristic articles contributed to *The Times* (London), makes scathing criticisms on British naval policy.——Colonel John Ward, Labor leader of the British House of Commons, states that to desert the Russians, who had rallied to the Allied standard, would made "the Allied name stink in the nostrils of every non-Bolshevik Russian."

September 10. The Allies sign the Peace Treaty with Austria, China being among the signatories; it is declared at Paris, however, that China is firmly resolved not to sign the Treaty with Germany until Japan restores Shantung.

September 11. Following a strike of the Police in Boston the lower classes create such disturbances that troops have to be called out and the Governor of Massachusetts requests the National Government to dispatch naval forces.

September 12. Unauthorized Italian raiders, including the Italian poet D'Annunzio, with machine guns and armored cars enter Fiume.——A motion is carried almost unanimously at the meeting of the Trade Union Congress in Glasgow demanding that the government should repeal the conscription acts and immediately withdraw from Russia, failing which a special Trade Union Congress should be called to decide what action should be taken.——A proclamation is issued in Dublin suppressing the Sinn Fein parliament; raids by the police and searches for arms are being conducted daily throughout Ireland.

September 14. Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, speaking in the Chamber at Rome, repudiates any reports that the Italian Government had encouraged the recent raid on Fiume; he states that he deplores the occurrence.

Men and Events

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China for the past six years and who recently resigned, departed for America from Peking on Sunday, September 14.

Lieutenant Carl Whiting Bishop, assistant naval attache at the American legation, Peking, departed for a three weeks trip to North China on Friday, September 12.

According to an announcement published in the Shanghai papers on Tuesday, September 16, J. J. Keegan, formerly manager of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Shanghai, has resigned.

R. A. Burr, manager of the Chu Mei News Agency at Peking, has been appointed managing director of the Yi Shih Pao, Incorporated, a leading Chinese newspaper published in Peking and Tientsin.

Norwood F. Allman, formerly Vice-Consul at Tientsin, who is stationed at Tsinan, Shantung, has been promoted in rank to a vice-consul of the sixth class, according to a cable received last week at the American Consulate-General.

The first Handley-Page aeroplane for the Chinese government has arrived in Shanghai and will be reshipped to Tientsin. W. W. Lamsdale has arrived and is taking charge of the machine. The body of the machine is reported to be 20 feet long and 14 feet by 12 feet.

Dr. Walter G. Hiltner, formerly professor in the Harvard Medical School of China, and recently returned from Red Cross work in Siberia, has announced the opening of an office for general medical and surgical practice in the Ezra Building, Ezra Road, Shanghai.

Mahlon H. Day, home secretary at New York of the Canton Christian College, at Canton, China, is in Shanghai visiting before proceeding to Canton. This is the first trip Mr. Day has made to the East and he is now touring the Orient in the interests of the college.

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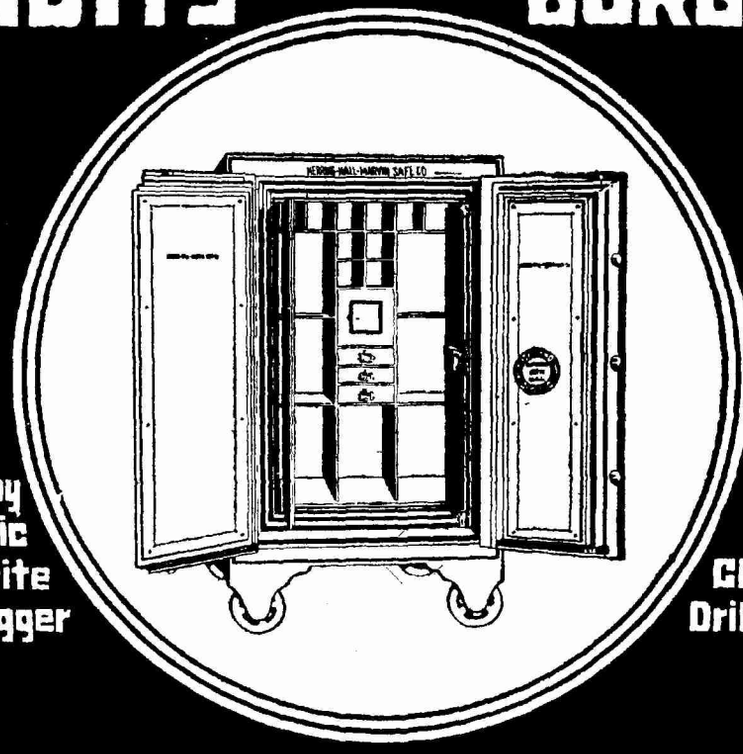

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E. K. Howe, former original manager of the Robert Dollar Company, Shanghai, departed for America on Saturday, September 13, per s. s. *Venezuela*. Mr. Howe has been in China for the past fifteen years. Various lunches and dinners were given in his honor previous to his departure.

Spencer B. Stevenson, certified public accountant of New York, has announced that August J. Carson has joined his association in the general practice of public accounting and auditing and the firm will be conducted under the firm name of Stevenson & Carson, Public Accountants, at 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General at Shanghai, returned from a month's vacation spent in Korea and North China on Sunday, September 14. C. J. Spiker, Vice-Consul at Shanghai, has recently been transferred to Antung, Manchuria, and departed for his post on Monday, September 15.

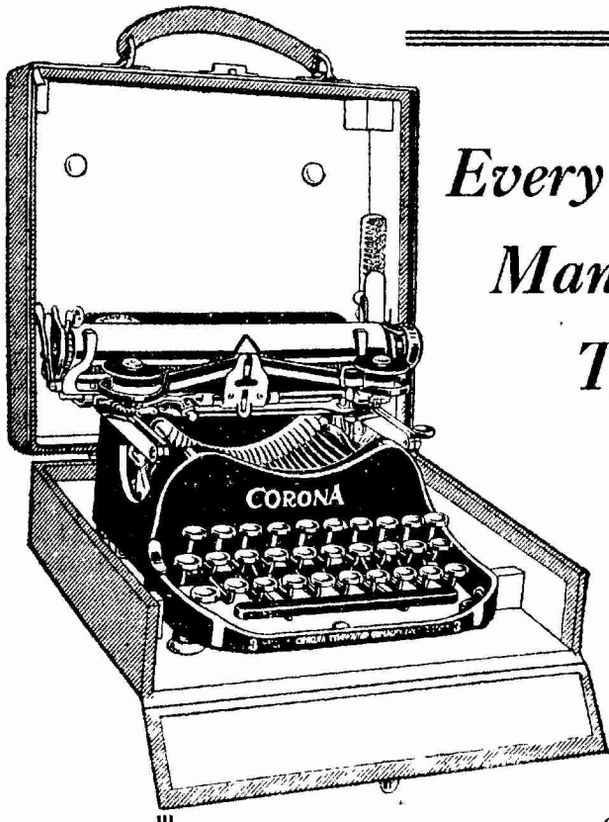
The Employment Bureau of the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 51 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, has been asked to secure the services of three Western returned students; two for teaching industrial chemistry, one for teaching mechanical engineering. The monthly salary will be $240 for mechanical engineering and $300 for industrial chemistry.

Owing to a need for more floor space for their drug lines, the American Drug Company has given over its toilet goods and perfumery department to the Maison de Parfumerie, which will have its location next to the American Drug Company retail store at 40 Nanking Road. The new company, the American Perfumery Co., had its opening of the Maison de Parfumerie last week.

The International General Electric Co., Inc., has established a direct representation for the Far East with an office in Shanghai which is at present located at 15 Robinson Road, in charge of W. M. States as manager. H. C. Stone, assistant to manager, is representative for the Far East exclusive of Japan. The International General Electric Co. owns and operates the China General Edison Company, at the office address, which manufactures incandescent lamps for the Far Eastern trade. The products of the International General Electric Co. are sold in China by Andersen, Meyer & Co.

Sidelights on Peace Treaty in Paris

Geo. C. Hsu, formerly Vice-Minister of Justice in the Tang Shao-yi Cabinet, lectured on Saturday evening, September 13, in the Lecture Hall of the World's Chinese Students' Federation on the subject of "China's Diplomatic Failure and its Cause." P. K. Chu, general secretary, presided. Mr. Hsu reached Paris on June 20; he had no official commission to perform. His object was to study the influences that were brought to bear upon China's case and to render some assistance in an advisory capacity to the Chinese delegation. Mr. Hsu felt extreme surprise and disappointment over the position in which he found the Chinese delegation. There was no unanimous decision reached regarding the signing of the treaty after witnessing the three stages through which the Shantung issue had passed: First there was the dismal embarrassment of Japan which, before the outbreak of the Fiume issue, drove the Japanese delegates to seek a separate understanding with the Chinese delegates, and



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to offer the guarantee of the restoration of Tsingtao, which offer was rejected. Second, there was the suggestion that China should sign the treaty and then issue a subsequent declaration with regard to the reservation of the Shantung issue for future settlement. Last there was the hint from the peace conference that such a declaration would be useless. The Chinese delegates were deplorably outwitted by their Japanese opponents in the matter of propaganda. The delegates had placed so much confidence in the triumph of President Wilson's 14 points that they found themselves in a fool's paradise when the Chief Executive of the United States was compelled to make concessions against his own principles in order to save the League of Nations. Mr. Hsu is of the opinion that the League of Nations will not save China as long as the Chinese government is run by a handful of traitorous officials backed by militarists. He regrets that Lu Tseng-hsiang had taken no pains, in spite of his reputation as a diplomatic star, to lay China's case in its important bearings before Mr. Lloyd George whom he interviewed but once. This, Mr. Hsu considers, was a serious omission. He ardently recommends internal reform in order that diplomatic victory may become possible and enduring and incidentally prevent the advent of the "Yellow Peril" in its new meaning.

Peking Orphanage

The following statement of accounts of the Peking Orphanage from July 1918 to June 1919 has been issued by C. S. Liu, secretary of the board of directors, Peking Orphanage.

Receipts	Silver	Notes
1. Balance b/d.....$	64,560	144.51
2. Dance held Feb. 28, 1919. Receipts $ 4558.775- $84.00 (notes) Expenses 244.316 Net	4314.459	84.00
3. General Contributions.....	2481.046	5091.00
4. Advertisement fees and Mis. Re'pts.....	1319.987	13.05
Total receipts.....	8180.052	5332.96
Expenses		
1. General expenses.....	4186.460	4893.00
2. Printing expenses.....	423.600	
3. Expenses for 400 suits of clothing.....	507.500	
4. Building repairs.....	700.000	
5. Advance for purchase of rice and flour for the months of July and August 1919.....	285.00	
Total Expenses.....	6102.560	4893.00
Balance on hand as per cash book	2077.492	439.96

SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT

Receipts up to date as per cash book	Silver $	Notes	Coppers pieces	Sub. Coins cents
Receipts 7170.384 (silver)				
Expenses 308.000	6862.384	$4686.00	20843	25

Total Resources
Cash $8939.876 Coppers 20843@138-Silver $151.03
Notes 5125.960 Sub. Coins 25 @ 12- „ .21

J. E. BAKER C. Z. WANG
Auditors

(Signed) H. Y. Hu, Treasurer, Peking Orphanage

Peking, September 2, 1919.

"Who's Who in China" Now Ready for Distribution

The publication "Who's Who in China," which the Review has had in preparation for several months, is now ready for distribution and is being mailed out to persons who ordered same before publication. The book consists of about 140 pages and contains the pictures and biographies of fifty-nine Chinese officials, business and professional men who are now prominent in the affairs of the country. The biographies and pictures are the same as those which have appeared in the REVIEW during the past year. The price of the book, post paid, is $1 and it may be ordered direct from this office or from the leading book stores in the Far East. The information contained in the biographies, with one or two exceptions, was compiled by Hollington K. Tong, assistant editor of the REVIEW at Peking. The book in hand is marked Vol. 1, since it is the intention to publish it annually, adding to it the additional biographies as they appear in the REVIEW. Owing to China's new international position brought about by the war, it is believed that the book will have an extensive circulation, not only in the Far East, but abroad where there is need for definite information regarding the men who are "doing things" in China.

Idol Maker Turns to Dress-Making "Forms"

At least one definite indication of advancement in China may be seen in the Chinese native city of Shanghai. Near the famous Willow Pattern Tea House which is visited annually by thousands of tourists to Shanghai are located a number of shops where idols and images are manufactured for Chinese temples. All of the work is done by hand and from the number and skill of the workers, the business must be profitable. In the last year however one of the image makers has added another line to his business. He is manufacturing the familiar wooden forms found in the shops of native and foreign dressmakers. The sight of a number of these "forms" standing alongside the latest idea of Chinese "Buddha" is recommended to those in search of contrasts in China.

A New Educational Department in the Review

A new department entitled "Outline for the Study of History, Finance, Commerce and Geography," edited by Professors C. F. Remer and H. F. MacNair of St. John's University, Shanghai, appears for the first time in this week's issue of the REVIEW. It will be a regular feature of the REVIEW hereafter and although primarily intended for the use of Chinese schools and colleges, it will also be of interest to all readers of this journal who desire to refresh their minds, and keep in touch with political and economic developments in Asia. For the past two years more and more schools and colleges in China have been using the REVIEW for text book purposes in the study of current history. Last year more than twenty Chinese colleges subscribed for large numbers of copies of the REVIEW for the use of their students. The new department is expected to make that study more effective. It is especially fortunate for students in Chinese schools and colleges that this department is to be edited by Profs. Remer and MacNair, for both have spent several years in educational work in this country and are eminently qualified to handle this work.

Consul-General Sammons Promoted to New Post

After sixteen years of consular service in the Far East, Consul-General Sammons has been promoted as U. S. Consul-General at Melbourne. The present consulate at Sydney is to be transferred to Melbourne. He will be relieved here by Edwin S. Cunningham, Consul-General at Hankow. Mr. Sammons first entered service in the East when he was appointed Consul-General to Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War. He then went to Korea at the time the Japanese took over the country and his next appointment was to the office of Consul-General at Yokohama, where he remained for four years before proceeding to his post in Shanghai, in 1913, where he has acted as Consul for the past six years. Mr. Sammons has been active in many movements and helped to organize and promote the American Chamber of Commerce and was successful in organizing and promoting an American "get together" movement in Shanghai and also was active in bringing about British-American cooperation in various activities connected with the war and also played an important part in the war campaign conducted among the Chinese. He recently returned from leave in America where he was instrumental in obtaining funds towards securing permanent quarters for the American government offices and residences in Shanghai. Mr. Sammons plans to depart for his new post at Melbourne early in November.

Correspondence

A By-product of the Literary Revolution

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

The REVIEW for August 16 contains a characteristic outburst from my old acquaintance Mr. Ku Hung-ming. With his strictures concerning the literary revolution I have only mild concern; but as usual he takes the opportunity to give a left-handed slam against various and sundry. The core of his criticism is in his concentrated conservatism—his determination that change means corruption. Even without previous knowledge, and judging only by a careful perusal of the article cited, one can find the secret of it expressed on page 436 of that issue of the REVIEW: "In a book 'The Spirit of the Chinese People' which I have written I said 'just at this moment when civilization is threatened with bankruptcy, the real, the most valuable, asset to civilization in the world is the unspoilt real Chinaman; and the real unspoilt Chinaman is an asset of civilization because he costs the world little or nothing to keep him in order.'"

There you are. The valuable people are those who when put "stay put." Such people are "the most valuable asset to civilization in the world." Valuable to what kind of civilization? The answer presumably is—Chinese civilization. "He costs the world little or nothing to keep him in order." This so-called "asset" is regarded by the rest of the world as perhaps the world's greatest liability. Mere sheep to be sheared, "dumb, driven cattle;" voiceless, inarticulate—is this Mr. Ku's idea of the "most valuable asset to civilization in the world?" An excellent booklet published a few years ago, "Letters from a Chinese Official," took essentially the same point of view (though not written

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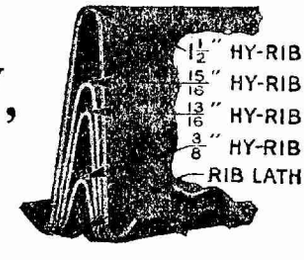

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by a Chinese), that China has no mission, no message for mankind, and desires only to be let alone. The reply by Hon. W. J. Bryan was a complete answer.

Presumably the "unspoilt real Chinaman" was the product of Chinese civilization before A.D. 1900, and Chinese civilization up to that time was the product of the same "unspoilt real Chinaman." They were part and parcel of each other, and fitted each other like the kernel and shell of a nut. Have we not here, indeed, the whole thing in a nutshell. After 4000 years of uninterrupted development (save the mark!) without serious foreign influences, China up to the year of Boxerism was the result. Less than 5 per cent of the people literate; the natural resources of the land buried under impenetrable mountains of ignorance; the minds of the "stupid people" safely encased, encrusted and encysted in forty centuries of superstitions, learning for office, and office for wealth. (The few "incorruptible ones" will doubtless find their right place with the chosen "spirits of just men made perfect.") A house that costs nothing to keep up is not much of a house. A horse costs a good deal to "keep him in order;" an ass costs less. Is that the ideal for humanity? With hands raised to heaven all the world cries *No*! Eight millions of lives recently sacrificed in Europe pledge that it shall not continue to be so.

E. L. Pizo.

Nanking, China, September 6, 1919.

Chinese Festival Days

BY MISS YU SOO-TSING

(*China Bureau of Information Bulletin*)

There are more than ten chief festival days observed in China and among them the six best known are, New Year, Tsingming, Toen-ng, the Seventh Day of the Seventh Moon, the Mid-Autumn, and Loong-yang. Each day has its own origin and each is observed with its own peculiar customs and ceremonies. New Year is very important and while not really a festival day is observed as such by all the Chinese and the origin of New Year is beyond all historical record. The Chinese name for New Year is *Nyien Kao*, which means getting higher each year. *Tang Den* are little round balls made of glutinous rice flour. The word "*Tang Den*" means, the happy gathering of the whole family. *Tsong-Tse* is another kind of sweetmeat made of glutinous rice wrapt up in big bamboo leaves. The name means "to plant the seed of a son," so if the family eat this it is sure that a son will be born. The richest and the poorest families will have these three things to celebrate this festival day. Fire-crackers are used at the New Year time. In the begining when our ancestors were still living in woods and forests there were beasts that ate men. At last they found a way to drive them away by making a great noise. Later they found burning a kind of tree would give a loud sound. Still later they invented fire-crakers and now we burn fire-crackers in remembrance of our ancestors who had to fight against wild beasts to exist on earth.

Spring is the best season of the year because she brings forth comfort, happiness and beauty. For her sake all kinds of life revive, birds sing their beautiful songs and flowers push open their buds to have a peep at the lovely season. In her honor our ancestors established a festival day called *Tsing-ming* or Spring Festival. Each class of people celebrates this day in a different way.

Toen-ng Festival is a day of sad remembrance. During the reign of King Wei of the Kyung dynasty there was a man of great ability and good character name Choeh-nyoen, who served in his court. He was so good and wise that in a short time the whole kingdom became prosperous and strong and the people had good morality. King Wei gave him the highest position in his realm.

A most interesting love story is connected with the Seventh Day of the Seventh Month.

The mid-autumn festival is in honor of the Goddess of the Moon. Hundreds of years ago a King called Dong Ming, while standing in the garden on the fifteenth day of the eight month, was greatly struck by the brightness of the moon. He kept on praising and admiring her beauty so that he had a wonderful dream about the moon that night. He dreamt that he was led to the moon where everything was shining and pure.

Our last important festival is an ascension feast *Zoon Yang* or the ascension festival story of a good family. They were so kind and generous to all the neighbors and poor people that all the gods and goddesses in Heaven knew of their good behavior. All the people of this place were wicked to the utmost, so the gods wanted to destroy them by water. Seeing that this family was very good, a fairy was sent to them and asked them to move to a certain very high mountain in order to escape the flood. They went and all the people were drowned except the members of this family. On this day, the ninth day of the ninth month, we go to some high mountains. There we have a good picnic for the whole day, while our parents tell us this story. Is it not interesting that one of our festivals bears such close resemblance to the famous flood story of the Bible?

Women and Events

G. A. Fitch, secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., returned to Shanghai from Kuling on Monday, September 15, with his family.

A tea dansant was held at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, on Wednesday, September 17, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Music was furnished by the Kerry Orchestra.

Word was received here by cable that a daughter, Patricia MacDonald, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Poskitt, of Shanghai and now at Winnipeg, Canada, on September 14.

Mrs. S. F. Jones, of Shanghai, departed for America on Saturday, September 13, per s. s. *Venzuela*. The death occurred recently of Mr. Jones of the Grace China Company at Peking. Mrs. Jones was accompanied by her daughter, Dorothy.

A meeting of the executive committee of the American Woman's Club was held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday morning, September 16. Plans and new suggestions were discussed for the year's work of the club. The first meeting will be held on October 2, at the Carlton Cafe.

Work at the Shanghai American School started on Monday, September 15, and there was a record enrollment of more than 130 pupils. There are between 40 and 50 new students enrolled for this year and more have sent in applications and are expected

to arrive at a later date. C. L. Boynton is acting superintendent at the present time until the arrival of the new superintendent in October.

The Korean Women's Society of America, with headquarters at Sacramento, California, despatched a message to President Wilson recently in regard to asking aid for rectification of the "Colossal Wrong." A part of the message reads as follows: "May we beseech you in this moment of your triumphant acclaim to harken to the cry of the Korean oppressed, and to help in whatsoever way you can the rectification of the most colossal wrong the broad world knows to-day."

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Kaiser and Mikado

New York "Evening Globe"

Japanese opposition to the trial of the kaiser is serious enough to have assumed an organized form in at least one province. The explanation given—and denied—is that the trial of one heavenly monarch might lessen the faith of the Japanese people in another of the same lofty origin. In short, it is considered dangerous to advertise the conception of responsible monarchy; as soon as responsibility is admitted kingship vanishes. Now, the mikado profits very little by the superstition of his blamelessness and his divine origin, unless to be shut up in golden idleness and to have the people bow to the ground as one passes by is profit. But the government of Japan always has this imperial sanction behind it, and under that chill shadow the democratic movements from the Western world have been so far easily halted. Divine right thus means in Japan exactly what it once meant in England and in Prussia—the legal power of the few to disregard the wishes of the many. At the same time it is a symbol of poetic value to those to whom it is of no tangible value. The loss of the immaculate mikado would be almost as much a blow to Japanese tradition as would be the depreciation of Lincoln to the American tradition. To Western eyes the connection between the punishment of the kaiser and the weakening of the mikado tradition may seem slim, yet there is a logic about it to which certain classes in martyred Belgium even have not proved entirely exempt. One king at the dock brings all kingship to the dock; such is the fatal weakness of mankind for analogies. Japan will become democratic in her own good time, which will probably be when her business men find that democracy pays. Meanwhile nothing will do half so much to keep our relations with her wholesome as bearing in mind that we can hardly hope to understand the policies of a country which still has a divine ruler.

A Way for Japanese-Chinese Goodwill

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao"

The Japanese have got the habit of calling us anti-Japanese. Our patriotic movement is classified as such by them. Even the impartial views expressed by the British and American people regarding the Shantung question are also considered to be anti-Japanese. They never seem to have given a thought to what they are saying, whether the accusation is right or not. They resent the criticism of others but never

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search their own hearts to find out whether there is any foundation in the criticism. There is no reason why China should persist in becoming Japan's enemy. We wish to be friends of Japan. But let us remember that the policy of the Tokio government and the Japanese militarists has always been the conquest of China. This is why the Chinese do not like Japan. It is wrong for the Japanese people to say that we deliberately act the part of an enemy. If the goodwill of China is wanted the secret treaties and unjust claims must be given up.

Non-Employment in China

From the "Shih Pao"

China is a great country, extensive in area, rich in natural resources, numerous in necessities and large in population. If every one would use his brain and energy to develop industry and commerce there is plenty of room for many more people. The majority of people, however, are of the class of "pay without work." Many are eager to get rich quick. This has led the majority of the people to disdain work. Thus the number of officials has steadily increased. The more the officials the worse the morals. Those who cannot find a living in the official circles usually join the army of the non-employed. These officials and non-employed have very little or nothing to do. Their business then becomes one of trouble-making. These are, therefore, the germs of trouble to China.

"Likin" Should be Abolished

From the "Shih Pao"

For ever so long Chinese and foreign merchants have been looking forward to the proposed abolition of the *likin* system. If industry is to progress the *likin* system must be done away with. The government will have removed one of the worst forms of administrative defects if it would accept the recommendation of Wu Ting-chang to accept the Boxer indemnity funds to make up the deficit caused by the actual abolition of the *likin*.

War and the Consortium

From the "Yorodzu" (Japanese)

If America does not agree to the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia from the new consortium (banking group being formed to finance China), Japan can only stay out of it. There is no reason why Japan's vested rights should be violated by America. In order to compel Japan to submit to America's wishes war will be necessary. Is America going to go to war with Japan for the sake of the new consortium?

A Japanese Army of Justice to Punish America

From the "Yamato" (Japanese)

America has given an arrogant reply to the Japanese government relating to the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of the new loan consortium for China. Such a reply may have been anticipated, but it may be said that America's arrogance and presumptuousness have reached a climax. However earnest the present Cabinet may be to promote concord with foreign countries, it will not yield ground. The exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia is Japan's inexorable principle for her self-defence, the peace of the Orient and the integrity of China. For what purpose does America open a useless quarrel? Readers are aware that some U. S. Senators openly urged war with Japan. If America continues her wanton attitude, many people will entertain apprehension regarding relations between Japan and America. Should any trouble occur between the two countries, the whole responsibility would, of course, rest with America. The Powers of the world will take more drastic measures than they took in dealing with Germany in order to punish America for her arrogance. Japan will be second to none in raising an army of justice and humanity.

Japan Also Watching Australia

From the "Herald of Asia" (Japanese)

A telegram from Sydney seems to indicate that an ambition to control the Pacific as a white man's paradise is growing in Australia. We sincerely hope this is not true; for it is not within the province of any one nation to attempt control of an ocean whose waters wash the shores of so many nations. True, Australia is an island, an island continent in fact, though very sparsely populated; and it may legitimately entertain a desire some day to become a great island empire. An island empire naturally feels the need of an adequate navy. We have no objection to our neighbors having navies, as such; but when it is announced that such armamental preparations are made in defence against Japan it is another matter. We have then a right to object. Japan has done nothing to create in the Australian mind any fear of her. All such apprehensions are therefore gratuitous. To possess a navy is in any case quite a different thing from assuming control of the Pacific. Not even England, with the greatest navy in the world, has ever claimed to control the Atlantic. Jingoes in the United States have sought to gain this honor for their country in the Pacific, if not the Atlantic; but the United States as a nation has never made such a claim. If it should come to entertain such an ambition now, it will be necessary to consult with Australia. And then where does Japan come in? Neither America nor Australia would be so presumptuous as to assume control of Japan's sphere of the Pacific. If each attends to its own regional interests on the Pacific, and refrains from meddling with its neighbors, peace on the great ocean will be assured.

The Development of Modern Banking in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

SINCE the establishment of the Republic of China in 1912, nearly fifty Chinese banks run, more or less, along modern lines, have sprung into existence. Simultaneously an equivalent number of banking houses conducted on the old principles of banking have either voluntarily or compulsorily gone out of business. The popularity of modern financial institutions has grown by leaps and bounds, and to-day even Chinese countrymen having a small amount of hard cash on hand are experimenting with the Western methods of "making money by means of money" and finding their experiment unusually profitable. The financial experts are however pointing out the danger from this mushroom growth of modern banks and urge the government to make more stringent laws on the issue of charters and the registration of them.

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Chinese merchants and individual Chinese depositors are afforded every modern banking service at lowest rates.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

At the present there is not the least difficulty to obtain permission from Peking to organize banks. That is why banking business can be established with almost as little formality as any other trade. Another reason for this mushroom growth of Western banking institutions in China is that only a small amount of capital is required to set up a bank. The capital of the majority of the so-called new banks barely reaches seven figures, whereas the amount of profits they are making is disproportionally immense. This makes the banking enterprise particularly attractive. There is still another reason. When the government failed in its attempt to borrow money from foreign financiers, it resorted to loans from the Chinese banks. When it had borrowed all the available money which the Chinese banks could supply, it was obliged to encourage the establishment of new banks. During the last ten months a dozen banks have been established with the sole purpose of helping the government financially. At the time of writing they have lent to the Ministry of Finance over $20,000,000 with little or no security although they are charging interest at the usurers rate. The time for the repayment of these short-term loans is now due. If the government is unable to meet its obligations, the banks concerned, possessing as they do a very limited reserve capital, will become bankrupt when the big settlement day comes around at the end of the year. Perhaps more new banks will be created in order to save them from threatening bankruptcy. This must however be admitted as an undesirable and discouraging feature of the modern banking system in China.

Although the market has been filled with questionable banks, the first Chinese bank organized along modern lines on September 27 in 1905 was a sound one. It started its business with a paid-up capital of Tls. 500,000. Its origin could be traced to the MacKay Treaty made by China in September of 1902 when she agreed to take necessary steps to provide for a uniform national coinage. Anticipating this, H. E. Na Tung, who was then a member of the Revenue Council, together with a group of officials, had already gone to Japan to study the principles of foreign currency. Upon his return he strongly advocated the establishment of a Chinese central bank with its headquarters in Peking to issue new coins and regulate their circulation. His recommendation was carried out and the bank established was first called the "Hu Pu Ying Hang" or the Bank of the Board of Revenue, later called the "Ta Ching Ying Hang" or the Bank of the Great Ching Dynasty, and now called the "Chung Kuo Ying Hang" or the Bank of China. The last change of name was made in 1912 upon the establishment of the Republic.

Following the leadership of the Bank of China, a small number of government and private banks appeared in different parts of the country. All their promoters, unlike those of the questionable banks, strove to place them upon a sound basis and did all they could to make them a commercial success. The Bank of Communications was one of those banks established only next to the Bank of China in point of time. Three years after the establishment of the Republic, thirteen state banks had come into existence. In a statement issued by the Ministry of Finance in 1915, the following were enumerated as government banks, the sums in brackets representing their reserve funds at the time.

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Anhui Chung Hua Bank ($200,000), Chekiang Government Bank ($3,000,000), Chihli Government Bank ($1,820,000), Fengtien Government Bank ($736,000), Heilungkiang Government Bank ($679,000), Heilungkiang Kuanghsen Kangssu ($845,295), Hunan Bank ($736,100), Kiangsi Bank ($871,100), Kiangsu Bank ($600,000), Kirin Kwan-chien Chu ($3,360,000), Kwangtung Kwan-chien Chu ($10,265,000), Szechuan Chung Chuan Yuan Bank ($600,000) and Yunnan Fushen Bank ($2,085,000).

The following is a list of more representative modern Chinese banks run on a commerical basis which are rapidly developing into powerful financial institutions in the country and could be favorably compared with similar institutions in the West.

The National Commercial Bank, the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank, the Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli, the Bank of Canton, the Bank of Kuangtung, the Ningpo Commercial Bank, the Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd., the Chung Foo Bank, and the Salt Industrial Bank.

Among the Chinese modern banks which appear to have come into existence more for political reasons than for commercial ones are the Bank of Territorial Development, the Minkuo Industrial Bank, the Hsin Hua Savings Bank, the Fo Hsin Colonization Bank, the Ta Lu Bank, the Hua Tung Bank, the Wu Tso Commercial Bank, the Chung Hua Mei Bank, the Ta Chung Bank, the Hua Chung Bank, the Hsin Fu Bank, the Peking Commercial Bank, the Sun Chun Bank, the Sze Ho Kung Bank, the Tung Lu Bank, the Hua Fu Bank, the Kiangnan Yu Ning Bank, the Exchange Bank of China, etc. Their promoters are more or less connected with the government or high officials or friends of high officials.

A brief review of all of these new banks will take too much space though of great interest it may be. It is only possible to give a short account of each of the four most representative banks which are doing well, namely, the National Commercial Bank, the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank, the Chung Foo Bank and the Chekiang Industrial Bank. They are well known in the lower Yangtze, and if the reader has some acquaintance with them, he will have a fairly good idea about the Chinese banks in general. The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications would have been chosen for illustrations instead of these commercial banks, had it not been for the fact that several articles on them have previously appeared in the REVIEW.

The National Commercial Bank was established in 1906 and has since proved itself to be a financial success. The original object of the bank was to finance the construction of a railway in Chekiang province. Half of the shares issued were bought by the Chekiang Railway Company. Later on the Railway Company found itself in need of money and sold two-fifths of its shares. The remaining shares were redeemed by the National Commercial Bank after the establishment of the Republic when the Chekiang railways were nationalized. In consequence the bank became a commercial concern. Its present paid-up capital is $1,000,000 at $100 per share. The market price of its shares is at par and sometimes even above par. Up to January 31, 1919, it had a reserve of $349,823.17.

Originally the bank's head office was at Hankow. In 1915 it was transferred to Shanghai on account of the lack of transportation facilities. The bank has branches at Hangchow, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Mukden and Harbin, and its domestic agencies are scattered all over China. The bank has established financial connections with important banks in Japan, England and the United States. It affords great facilities for tranfers throughout China as well as in foreign countries. It has also a savings department, and the savings account in 1918 was $167,927.66. Being a member of the Bankers' Association, the bank shares the Shanghai bankers' common godowns. Besides it maintains godowns of its own at Hangchow and Tientsin for storing silk piece goods received as security for loans. It will have its own godown in Shanghai in the near future.

The steady growth of deposits with this bank is clearly indicated in the following table:

1913	$2,630,747
1914	3,977,722
1915	4,384,694
1916	5,025,208
1917	8,213,278
1918	10,856,871

The bank used to issue its own notes, and they enjoyed wide circulation in Hangchow, Hankow and Shanghai. In 1915 it agreed, at the request of the Central government, to redeem all the notes amounting to $949,500 and undertook to circulate the Bank of China notes instead. It is estimated that at the present time the various branches of the bank are circulating Bank of China notes to the amount of $3,000,000 against which sufficient reserve funds have been deposited with the Bank of China. The public has implicit confidence in the bank, which triumphantly emerged from every financial crisis in China during the

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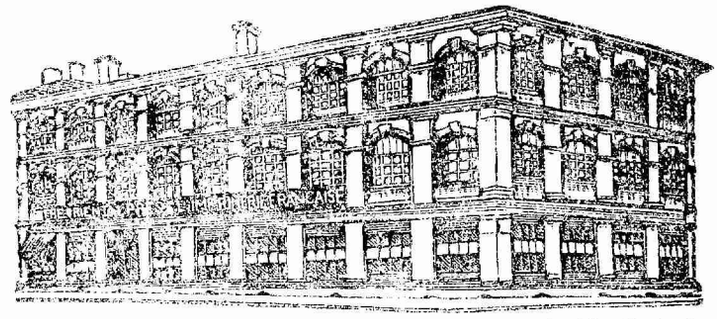

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

last six years and found itself in a much stronger position.

The chairman of the board of directors of the National Commercial Bank is K. C. Yeh, former Governor of the Ta Ching Ying Hang Bank, who is an able financial expert, and well versed in the Chinese financial situation. Shen Chu-hsu, a Chinese scholar of the Sir Richard Dane type, is the manager of the head office in Shanghai, assisted by two sub-managers, Shu Chin-mih and C. C. Yang, both of whom have had much banking experience. One of the reasons for the success of the National Commercial Bank is the employment of the right kind of men to manage it. Most of the promising banks in China have been ruined in the end by unscrupulous employees. This bank is free from such a danger as long as it sticks to its original policy with some modifications demanded by the change of time.

The Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank was established in 1915 with a capitalization of $100,000 and a staff of ten people. At present the total capital is $700,000 with a staff of over one hundred and fifty. Branches have been established in Soochow, Wusih, Hankow, Tungchow, Nanking, Changchow, Pengpu, etc. At the last shareholders meeting held on May 4, 1919, it was decided to increase the capital to a million and this capital of a million dollars has already been over-subscribed, although not yet paid. For the first two years the bank declared a dividend of 8½ per cent, and for the last two years, 10 per cent.

Among the directors of the bank are Chang Chien, industrial captain of Tungchow; Chang Chai, his brother; Chow Fu-chiu, the richest man in China, a salt merchant, who is now worth $25,000,000; H. H Kung, a Yale graduate; King Peng-ping, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; and Y. C. Tong, former Director-General of the Telegraph Administration. K. P. Chen is general manager of the bank, assisted by two sub-managers, T. P. Yang and S. C. Chu. All of them are trained bankers and understand the modern way of doing business.

The purpose of the bank, according to its general manager, is to give facilities to the merchants in the interior, to finance them for getting out their goods to Shanghai, to provide godowns in the interior for storing goods and give loans against them as security, and to encourage savings of the people through the establishment of a savings bank. For the purpose of encouraging savings among young people, the bank has established branches in St. John's University, Nanking University and other universities. It is also interested in financing small industries with the object of helping producers to increase their production. It has commenced to do foreign exchange. The bank has a purpose to serve the public, says Mr. Chen, both commercially and industrially.

The deposits of the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank began from nothing, and now the bank has deposits of over $5,000,000. Its accounts are semi-annually audited by an English firm, Lowe, Bingham & Matthews. This much strengthens the public confidence in the bank. While doing everything within its power to justify the public confidence, the bank does not neglect the training of an efficient staff to handle the growing business. A training school is maintained in this connection. Every year the bank

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sends a man to America for the study of the modern banking principles and methods. It is also a member of the Shanghai Banking Association, and enjoys a good name among its associates.

The Chung Foo Bank was promoted by Sung Yin-ting by the issue of shares to the amount of $1,020,000. Its authorized capital was however $2,000,000. Its head office is in Tientsin and commenced to transact business on November 7, 1916. Its Shanghai office was established on April 25, 1917. The Hankow office at first was an agency and was transformed into a branch office on October 16, 1916. The Peking office was established some time last year. The business in all of these offices is making much headway. This is the youngest bank of the four under review. Arrangements have recently been made with the Bank of China and the Bank of Canton with regard to remittances whereby it can now be engaged in remitting money to places where it has no branch office.

For each branch office there is a manager and a sub-manager: one in charge of the business department and the other in charge of the accounts department. But in its Shanghai office there is, besides the regular staff, a managing director, in which capacity Nieh Chi-wei is serving. The general manager of the Shanghai office is Sun Yuen-fang and its sub-manager, Sia Chi-Ting.

Following is the report about the bank for the first part of 1918:

Capital	$2,000,000
Fixed Deposits	1,083,320
Current accounts	3,392,320
Savings' deposits	23,513
Temporary deposits	107,015
Other deposits	214,327
Net Profits	29,972

A significant increase in the different classes of deposits with the bank is noteworthy as is shown in the following comparative table:

Fixed deposits (for the first part of 1916)	$ 353,474
" " (" " " " 1917)	1,083,320
Current deposits (first part of 1916)	$1,018,639
" " (" " " 1917)	3,392,803
Savings deposits (first part of 1916)	$ 2,188
" " (" " " 1917)	23,513

From the beginning of 1918 the Chung Foo Bank has also been issuing travellers' letters of credit, a new system which the Chinese public is gradually getting accustomed to. Steps are also being taken, it is understood, to establish agencies abroad in order to go more extensively into the field of transfers.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank was formerly called the Chekiang Bank established in 1908 which, being the provincial bank of Chekiang, enjoyed the privilege of handling provincial funds and issuing bank notes. In 1915, when the Bank of China opened its branch in Hangchow, the Chekiang Bank, at the request of the provincial government, agreed to hand over to it the business of the government treasury. By a unanimous vote at the general shareholders meeting in February, 1915, it was voluntarily liquidated and the Chekiang Industrial Bank was organized in its place with the object of helping the development of industries and commerce and commenced its busi-

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ness on July 1. Its authorized capital is a million dollars, of which 40 per cent is commercial and the remaining 60 per cent is official. The commercial shares are understood to have been fully paid. Approximately $290,800 of the official shares have remained unpaid, but the provincial government has permanently deposited with the bank $300,000 to cover up the remaining unpaid shares.

The head office of the bank is at Hangchow, and branch offices have been established at Shanghai, Haimen and Lanchi, and are under the control of an executive committee. For the purpose of stimulating the habit of savings among the people the bank has provided $100,000 as capital to establish in all its offices separate savings departments which are successful as is shown in the number of depositors and also the amount of deposits. Although the bank is a semi-official institution, it is run purely on a commercial basis. The bank maintains a godown in Hangchow city for storing silk piece goods and another one at Huzi, outside Hangchow city, for depositing food stuffs. It is also a member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association and is thus a member of the Shanghai Godown Company. It has secured agencies at the principal cities throughout China, and also in Japan, America and England. It offers easy terms in domestic and foreign exchange.

The bank used to issue its own bank notes which enjoyed wide ciculation in the Chekiang province and Shanghai. It voluntarily gave up its issuing privilege in 1915 by redeeming all its bank notes amounting approximately to $750,000 and agreed to circulate the Bank of China notes. The Bank of China notes circulated by the Hangchow and Shanghai offices of the bank amount to over $1,500,000. Since the reorganization of the bank its business has been growing steadily. The gradual increase of its deposits is shown in the following table:

1916	(1/1 to 30/6)	$1,603,321
„	(1/7 „ 31/12)	2,464,507
1917	(1/1 „ 30/6)	2,631,163
„	(1/7 „ 3/12)	2,490,969
1918	(1/1 „ 30/6)	3,038,948
„	(1/7 „ 31/12)	3,300,511
1919	(1/1 „ 30/6)	4,068,253

The net profit of the bank from 1916 up to1919 is as follows:

1916	$112,961
1917	111,253
1918	90,885
1919 (1/1 to 30/6)...	64,134

The dividends paid by the bank in 1916 were 8 per cent and in 1917 8 per cent and in 1918 9 per cent.

There are nine members on the board of directors, of which Wu Tao-yuen is the chairman. In the Hangchow and Shanghai offices each has a manager and two sub-managers: one in charge of the general business department and the other in charge of the accounting department. Li Ming is the manager of the Shanghai office assisted by S. T. Chen and M. Z. Zai as sub-managers. Ho Ching-ang is the manager of the Hangchow office assisted by S. E. Wai and S. C. Kih as sub-managers. All of them have banking experience.

Shanghai, September 15, 1919.

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WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China.

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report.

China Cotton: The market has had a distinctly weak appearance almost throughout the past week, and without any great excitement prices were carried down nearly one tael from the level of a week ago. Notwithstanding the enormous profit-taking which was constantly indulged in by those who had been engaged on the short side, the market showed very little resisting power, and no rally of consequence has been experienced so far.

The dominant feature of the decline was in sympathy with the heavy decline in Mid-Americans and Indian cotton coupled with the fact of the ideal climatical conditions, the crops having progressed very well in consequence and are making some improvement. In addition to the foregoing in our opinion, we believe the principal cause is to be found in the general revulsion of feeling regarding the future outlook. The attitude seems to be gaining ground among the trade that the expectation of any scarcity of cotton during this season, which had so long been insisted on by bullish enthusiasts, is entirely unwarranted, in spite of the fact that the new crop is estimated as only 60 per cent to 70 per cent. With this the visible supply on September 1 promises an adequate quantity of cotton even if consumption should run close to last season's record. Whether this prospective supply will be increased or diminished by weather conditions, remains a question of the future. The eventuality of abnormal unfavorable weather from now on however, and an early frost, also favorable "exchange" for export should also be accepted as a probable basis for operations.

Under the present circumstances, therefore, we can only reiterate that we expect the course of prices downward. It would be imprudent, however, to ignore the possibility of a turn in the tide.

Liverpool, September 8, 1919

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	30.00	pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	15.00	„
Good Middling American, Spot	18.01	„
do Oct	18.33	„
do Jan	18.42	„

Market:— Steady.

New York, September 11, 1919

New York Market Closing:—

Oct.	28.57	cents
Jan.	28.80	„
Mar.	29.00	„
Spot.	29.56	„

Market:—Steady

Bombay, September 6, 1919

Indian Market:—

Broach new crop.....Rps. 455 per Khandy

Market:— Steady.

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi New Crop	Tls.	32.50
Tungchow	„	30.00
Tungchow New Crop	„	31.50
Shanghai New Crop	„	28.50
Shanghai M. Ginned New Crop	„	29.00

Market:—Steady.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah:—This market continues very quiet with practically no change in prices. Weather conditions in Shantung are favorable, and a crop about equal to that of last year may be expected. The quality also promises to be up to the regular standard. The last business was put through at

Best Chops	Tls.	410
Market Chops	„	370

China Steam Filature:—A good business has been done for America, principally in the lower grades, for delivery during the next three months. Prices are very irregular for the lower grades, while the established chops of the medium, extra and grand extra grades remain unchanged.

Grand Extra Chops	Tls.	1070
Extra Chops	„	1030
Medium Chops	„	950

Tsatlees:—With the exception of a small lot of Market chops at Tls. 700, nothing has been sold to America. Holders are still quoting prices of last week, and only inclined to make small concessions with firm orders in hand.

Best Chops	Tls.	760
Market Chops	„	720

General:—A good business has been done in New Style Tsatlees and Mienchew Steam Filatures. The recent advance in the Franc rates, has, however, put a stop to all business.

New Style Gold Bird No. 1.....	Tls.	615
Mienchew Steam Filature Dragon & Silkworm.....	„	700
Tsatlee Filature K. K. Mars.....	„	605

Viloudaki's Weekly China Oil Market Report

Although there has been a fair amount of inquiries from abroad for all kinds of Oils, very little business has transpired on account of the continued high rates of exchange and freight difficulties for Europe.

The following are the approximate quotations:

Crude Cotton Seed Oil.....	Tls.	10.50	per pcl.	naked
Refined Cotton Seed Oil....		12.50	„ „	„
Soya Bean Oil 1st. quality ..		13.00	„ „	„
Soya Bean Oil 2nd. quality.		12.50	„ „	„
Peanut Oil 1st. quality.....		18.00	„ „	„
Peanut Oil 2nd. quality		16.00	„ „	„
Sesame Oil nothing offering.				
Rape Seed Oil „				
Wood Oil 1st. quality nothing offering.....		18.75	includ casks	

Stocks are very small, and there will be very little offering until the new season's crops begin to arrive on this market.

An Electric Tramway for Pootung?

It is persistently rumored in Chinese circles that a serious attempt is soon to be made on the construction of an electric railway in the city of Pootung, opposite Shanghai. The capital of the company is said to be $15,000,000 contributed by Tsao Ju-lin, former Minister of Communications at Peking, and other Northern officials. Mr. Tsao alone is said to have pledged $5,000,000 and the headquarters of the company are to be in Peking. The railway is to be approximately 260 *li* in length and the project includes a bridge across the Whangpoo River and a connection with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. According to the rumor, the rails for the new tramway have already been shipped to Shanghai and are stored here. To date it has been impossible to verify the rumor. The connection of Tsao Ju-lin with the enterprise has led the Chinese in Shanghai to oppose the proposition because of the possible Japanese interest involved.

Plan for Cooperative Stock Exchange for Oriental Ports

According to recent Manila newspapers a movement is on foot in that city to organize a stock and produce exchange and then to follow this organization by proposing to the various stock exchanges in the various ports of the Orient that a cooperative board of governors be appointed in order to unify the activities of the exchanges throughout the Orient. According to Dr. L. H. Hunt, who outlined the scheme at a meeting in Manila held in the office of Governor Yeater, if such a plan could be put into effect, it would bring the Philippine Stock and Produce market into closer touch with other Oriental markets and at the same time bring the other markets into closer touch with the Manila market. The plan would work out something like this: When a new stock is placed on the market at Manila, it would be immediately placed on the markets in Shanghai, Hongkong, Calcutta, Tokio, etc., the coopefating board of governors, composed of representatives from the various stock exchanges, being in a position to supply expert information to all of the exchanges. This would also enable persons holding Shanghai stock issues, for example, to obtain loans upon them in Manila, Tokio or at any other city that is a member of the cooperative organization.

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Commercial and Financial Notes

A cablegram has been received by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China from its London office that an interim dividend has been declared for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent per annum free from income tax.

The International Banking Corporation has declared a dividend of $3 U. S. currency per share. The dividend is payable on October 1. The sum of G. $490,938 has been added to undivided profits, according to a cable received at the local office.

The Asia Banking Corporation has increased its capital to $4,000,000 and reserves from $500,000 to $1,100,000. Announcement has also been made of the move of the Continental & Commercial Bank of Chicago and other American banking institutions to increase their capital to enable them to engage actively in Chinese and Far Eastern investments.

The exports of beef from Tsingtao, China, are increasing steadily. In 1915 the exports amounted to 1,894 tons and in 1918 they reached 8,837 tons. In the last named year nearly 4,000 tons were

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

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THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

purchased by the quartermaster's department at Manila, while 2,660 tons went to Japan, 1,401 tons went to Vladivostock, 200 tons to Shanghai and Dairen and 872 tons to all other countries.

According to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the formation of a Chinese-American silk company with a capital of $1,000,000 is announced. The concern will have offices in Seattle, Washington, and it is intended to import Chinese silk piece goods from Canton. It also proposes to build a factory at Honam, an island opposite Canton, China, for the weaving of fine grades of plain and fancy silks.

On August 5 the British government, by a payment of G. $35,176,123, settled its obligations with the American government for munitions negotiated for during the war but not required after the signing of the armistice. The total covered the following materials, G. $13,600,000 for Liberty Motors, G. $13,274,000 for airplane spruce, G. $2,887,000 for wood distillates, G. $4,690,000 for powder and G. $651,000 as the British share in the cotton linters pool. The entire matter was settled by representatives of the two governments without recourse to the courts or an international tribunal.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, Pa., has made a contract with Poland to supply that country with 150 locomotives at a price of approximately G. $7,000,000 or at the rate of a little more than G. $46,000 each. It is understood that the Polish government has been given a period of ten years to complete payment for the engines, the first installment to come due in three years, with an annual payment thereafter until the end of the period. Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Company, in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* for August 4 refused to confirm the report regarding the ten-years' payment plan, which had caused quite a stir among the manufacturers of railway equipment.

For a decade or more Japan has had about 70 per cent of the entire coal trade of South China, North China and Indo-China, Australia having the remainder. The price of coal of ordinary grades is so high in Japan at the present that in spite of reduced freight rates on coal for Hongkong and South China, Australian coal can cut under the Japanese quotations in this market, and is already taking a share of the business. Unless the output of coal in Japan is greatly increased there is every reason to anticipate that Japan will lose its hold on the fuel trade in China in the near future. At the present time Japanese coal is being sold in Japan at a higher rate than last year. There has been an increase in the imports of Kailan or North China coal into Hongkong during the current year over 1918 for similar reasons. But quality and all considered Australian coal will take the market if present conditions continue, according to American Consul-General G. E. Anderson at Hongkong.

The statutory meeting of the recently organized Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co. Ltd., was held in Shanghai September 15, at the offices of Bisset & Co. There were present E. T. Byrne (presiding), and C. R. Burkill, C. M. Bain, J. Prentice, H. G. Simms and C. F. McWilliams (secretary and general manager). The chairman in his speech stated among other things that: Algar & Co.'s proposed plans for the building of a laundry and dry cleaning works had been accepted. It would be a brick and reinforced concrete building, having a ground floor area of 242 x 121 feet, and would be constructed according to the most modern ideas. Contracts had been entered into with Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Shanghai, for supplying laundry and dry cleaning machinery and equipment, and these would be shipped from America during September and October. The laundry department would be equipped to deal with a minimum output of 700,000 pieces monthly.

New Books and Publications

Trailing the Bolsheviki

Trailing the Bolsheviki, A personal inspection of Siberia, by Carl W. Ackerman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE author, who went to Siberia as an American journalist, travelled up and down the land to investigate the practical side of Bolshevism. Like an adventurer he made first hand observations under considerable difficulties and at times running personal risk. He devotes one chapter of the book to the exposition of the creed of Bolshevism which, according to him, takes root in a country only when present forms of government fail.

The tragic account of the circumstances under which the Tsar Nicholas is supposed to have met his

death is vivid and supported by ample evidence. The failure of the Allied campaign in Siberia is attributed to the want of understanding on the part of the Allies of the actual needs of Russia and unity of purpose among them. It seems that our statesmen handled the problem of Russia indifferently and half-heartedly.

The author points out that the Omsk government never earned the confidence of the Russian people.

The part played by the Czecho-Slovaks in driving out the Bolsheviks from Siberia will stand as an example of uncommon courage, selflessness and heroism in the annals of the war. It is also evident that the Allies failed to render the promised help to these fighters. The Czecho-Slovaks had no intention to fight the Bolsheviks till they were driven to extremes by the treacherous and cowardly policy of Trotsky.

The author's account of the activities of the Japanese in Siberia shows that the Japanese government was playing a double game in Siberia. General Otani was the commander-in-chief of the Allied forces yet the war party in Tokio sent a secret agent with funds to help Simeonoff, who is hostile to the Siberian government. The name of this agent is given as General Nakashima but we think that the author labors under a mistake as General Nakashima, being much higher in rank than General Otani, could not be sent on such a mission. It is also clear that General Otani was considerably handicapped as his colleagues did not support him wholeheartedly.

But the fact is that Major General Nakashima had been in Siberia before General Otani assumed the supreme command of the Allied forces. Then he was made head of a department on General Otani's general staff. He was not dispatched as a secret agent and as Simeonoff was the only man with whom the Allies were officially dealing. At that time Major General Nakashima too was officially dealing with him. Besides he is not such a big and influential official yet on the general staff of Tokio as the author regards him to be.

The book is highly interesting and contains valuable information on the Siberian campaign. It is written in a charming style and is worth reading by anyone interested in the Siberian question.

H. P. S.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: A. Eite; F. M. Meyrick, Hongkong; F. G. Raddon, Hankow; General Viranowsky; Lt. Reswolkowsky; Lt. Onsoff; T. B. Barker, Singapore: S. Neelmeyer, Hongkong; G. N. Haley, England; Mr. and Mrs. R. Hope; L. Glemby; Mr. and Mrs. Sellier, Peking; Mrs. F. Blair; F. A. Elder, Tientsin; H. M. Merriman, New York; H. M. Merriman, Jr., New York; F. H. Bostadt, Chicago; Mrs. S. Mason, Weihaiwei; Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitelaw, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. P. Heath, Washington; J. M. Banmohl, New York; Liebman; T. L. Camp; R. P. Wofford; B. G. Goldie, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. D. Lehman; Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Robertson; S. Zimmerman; Miss S. E. Hashel, Australia; D. M. Whamond, Hankow; E. Carr, Hankow; H. Yamaquobi, Japan; J. R. Shea, Chicago; Mrs. A. Logan, Hongkong; P. Ruston, Manila; G. Ramero, Manila; P. P. J. Wodehouse, Hongkong; W. A. Cuddy, Chefoo; J. W. Oots, Chinkiang; M. Sawa; A. A. Parew, Hongkong; Mrs. H. K. Peters, Hankow; A. F. Handcock, Hankow; Mrs. A. M. Hicks, San Francisco; L. R. Carrel; H. Kobolski, Tientsin; W. H. Treherne, Hankow; Lt. Comdr. Barker; A. Lunings, Swatow.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Pratt and child, Ningpo; Mrs. D. Lawe, Hongkong; C. E. MacArthur, Chungking; A. Wyle Gordon, Yokohama; O. Maly, Vladivostock; D. Andrea, Vladivostock; S. I. Oakley, London; H. R. Ellis, London; S. H. Le Sage, France; Lt. A. W. W. Holland, London; Glen E. Guy, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Megrett and child, Hongkong; Lt. A. Serapinin; Mrs. S. Kapustina and children, Dairen; Mrs. W. R. Lewis; Miss G. Lewis; M. Sawa; L. V. Collings, Kiukiang; P. H. Moeller, Tientsin; J. F. Harrison, Weihaiwei; Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. H. Eicheim, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Sorres; Miss Sorres; Mr. and Mrs. Hoki; M. Carmack, Kobe; N. S. Gorman, Tientsin; M. L. Staderman, Hankow; H. Hjorth, Kobe, Japan; Miss K. Hjorth, Kobe; P. D. G. Gain; D. T. Keogh; Mrs. A. Keogh and child; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Goldring, Hongkong; K. Ishii, Tientsin; W. S. Bungly, Mukden; C. H. James, Local.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Capt. J. Augustad; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Main, Hangchow; Lieut. Guerin, Omsk; M. Delaquaize, Omsk; A. J. Collins; A. Nielsen; K. Zylstra, Tsingato; B. Rones, Dairen; Della Turner, Manila; R. E. Stang; A. I. Jay, London; D. Derahty, London; Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Economon, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Linton, Hongkong; A. C. Pedersen, Hongkong; J. Chourtichine, Tientsin; Mr. R. C. Hemmings, Weihaiwei; Miss Edwordy, Weihaiwei; H. de Kerengar; Mr. and Mrs. D. Jilocomo; Miss A. Silvestre; Sun, Hangchow; E. S. Bull, Local; A. Jorgensen, Foochow; A. H. Ericksen, Peking; Johansen.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

September 12, 1919; Cause No. 832; United States v. Crawley; affidavit; warrant.

" 13, " Cause No. 833; In re Last Will and Testament of Stanley Browning Collins, deceased; will.

" 13, " Cause No. 834; Fearn v. Silver; petition; summons.

" 15, " Cause No. 810; In re Estate of Archie D. Rice, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 15, " Cause No. 811; In re Estate of Herbert E. Dennis, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 16, " Cause No. 836; In re Estate of Pauline Retallack Pomeroy, deceased; deposition.

" 16, " Cause No. 836; Sing Chong & Co., v. The Barkley Company, Inc.; petition; summons.

" 16, " Cause No. 837; Rakusen v. Britton; complaint; summons.

" 16, " Cause No. 810; In re Estate of Archie D. Rice, deceased; oath and bond of administratrix; letters of administration.

" 16, " Cause No. 833; In re Last Will and Testament of Stanley Browning Collins, deceased; petition.

" 17, " Cause No. 833; In re Last Will and Testament of Stanley Browning Collins, deceased; oath of executor; letters testamentary.

" 17, " Cause No. 838; United States v. John Doe; affidavit; writ.

Hearings:

September 15, 1919; Cause No. 810; In re Estate of Archie D. Rice, deceased; on petition.

" 16, " Cause No. 833; In re Last Will and Testament of Stanley Browning Collins, deceased; on petition.

Judgments and Orders:

September 16, 1919; Cause No. 810; In re Estate of Archie D. Rice, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.

" 16, " Cause No. 833; In re Last Will and Testament of Stanley Browning Collins, deceased; directing issuance of letters testamentary.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of STANLEY BROWNING COLLINS, Deceased. | Cause No. 833 | Estate No. 303

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the above named decedent's estate in China; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 19, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

HOLLIS A. WILBUR,
4, Quinsan Gardens,
Shanghai, China.

September 20, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

Hung Jing Chi, Plaintiff.
vs.
L. Fay Danforth, Albert Hecker Danforth, Grace Violet Danforth, Fred C. Danforth, Defendants.

Cause No. 815
Civil No. 279
SUMMONS TO ANSWER

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendants—

L. FAY DANFORTH,
ALBERT HECKER DANFORTH,
GRACE VIOLET DANFORTH,
FRED C. DANFORTH,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify them to be and appear before this Court on or before the thirtieth day after service hereof to file their written answer thereto on oath.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE EDWARD D. WHITE, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, at Shanghai, China, this twenty-seventh day of August, 1919.

(SEAL)

JAMES P. CONNOLLY
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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